



THE UNION PACIFIC  
COAL COMPANY

# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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NOVEMBER, 1936



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# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 13

NOVEMBER, 1936

NUMBER 11

## Mr. Brophy's Trip to the British Isles

*When Mr. George O. Brophy, who spent the greater part of his active life in the Operating and Executive Departments of the Union Pacific System, announced that he was to make another of his recurring visits to the British Isles and Ireland in particular, we asked him to keep a record or log of his trip, jotting down his impressions for subsequent publication in the Employees' Magazine. Mr. Brophy was kind enough to do this for our readers, and so we are able to present the experiences and observations of a gentleman possessed of a kindly soul and an active, well-seasoned mind, who, now retired, is getting a lot out of life. Mr. Brophy's record follows:*

JUNE 19, 1936, I sailed on the Duchess of Bedford, from Montreal, Canada. The ship is 598 feet long, has a 68-foot beam, and is 101 feet deep. The boat has a speed of 18.5 knots an hour and carried, on this trip, 952 passengers. Leaving Montreal it required two tugs to pull the ship from the dock and turn it in the river; after this was done, we passed on down the river towards the gulf. The country on both sides of the river was most beautiful, the banks were covered with grass and trees, many villages, very well kept, with good substantial looking homes all painted white, making a fine setting among the trees and well kept lawns. Each of these villages on both sides of the river had a church, some of which looked much larger than was necessary for the size of the village, but they doubtless receive support from the inland farms. All the farms looked fine and prosperous with good buildings; the fields appeared like huge lawns, so green, and covered with fine crops. Many large herds of well-bred cattle, consisting for the most part of Holsteins, were in evidence and the flocks of sheep and many hogs in the pastures gave an appearance of substantial prosperity. Night has overtaken us and we are not yet out of the river.

JUNE 20TH.—When we awakened this morning the river had widened so we could see little of the

scenery along the shore. We passed north of Anacosta island which is owned by a pulp paper concern. Its only inhabitants are those who cut and prepare pulp for shipping.

JUNE 21ST—We passed Bell Island and thence into the ocean. This part of the coast of Labrador is very cold. We saw five large icebergs, one very close about 100 yards away, too close for comfort. The weather has been bad, electrical storms and fog all the time. We are making but nominal speed, account of storm and fog.

JUNE 22ND—We are now about twenty hours late and getting later account of poor visibility. Last night we had a very heavy sea and the boat rolled badly, but no damage was done except to make many passengers seasick. I have maintained an even keel so far. We breakfasted at 8:15 a. m., first table, second at 9:15. Beef tea at 11:00 a. m., lunch at 1:30 p. m. and at 4:00 p. m. tea and cake, dinner at 7:30 p. m. Sandwiches at 11:00 p. m.

JUNE 23RD—The King's birthday today. The ship was decorated with flags and the orchestra played the national anthem, all stood, then was played "The Star Spangled Banner."

JUNE 24TH—No entry.

JUNE 25TH—We sighted land on the north Irish coast, also on Scotland. We arrived at Greenock, Scotland, about 3:00 a. m. lay in the harbor until 9:00 a. m. to discharge passengers and baggage. We then left for Belfast. The view from Greenock was perfect, a most beautiful sight. We had breakfast at 6:15 a. m. and next received our landing tickets and had our passports examined. Down the Firth of Clyde the scenery is magnificent on both sides. We entered the Irish Sea at 10:00 a. m. At 11:00 a. m. we passed Paddy's Milestone, a small mountain out in the middle of the Irish sea.

JUNE 26TH—Landed at Belfast. Taken off ship by tender, as the ship could not reach dock account of shallow water. After landing and with our bag-

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gage inspected, I went to Queen's Hotel, where I am stopping at this time.

JUNE 27TH—Rode a bus to Bangor, a fine little city on the East Irish coast. On the way to the city I passed some fine farms and many large homes, all surrounded by fine grounds, flowers, trees and drives. While at Bangor, I made inquiry about business, and was assured by all that business was good. There was every evidence of it being so, as the streets were crowded with shoppers who seemed to be buying freely—the people seemed to be happy and prosperous. Returning from Bangor, I tried to see some of Belfast. I rode out to the edge of the city on a tram car and then walked about four miles to another line, which would take me back to the city. I also talked to two farmers about business conditions and they both replied "good", better than they had been since 1929. Crops are fine and good prices are paid for all they have to sell. They both asked me about the possibility of war. I told them all I knew was what I read in the papers, but did not think we could be dragged into another one. I said the only war possibility now would be between Japan and China, and possibly Russia. Both stated they hoped and prayed we would have no more war. I then walked on to the car line; saw some fine herds of cows, all large and fat as we would have them for our market. They have most wonderful pastures here.

JUNE 28TH—I attended church services and after dinner rode a tram to Belfast Cemetery. I never saw so many beautiful flowers and shrubbery as was in this cemetery, and so many old, old headstones—going back for many, many years. I then came back to the loop taking another car for a different part of the city. By this method I saw all of Belfast, which is certainly a substantial looking city. I saw the great Belfast flour mills, the great linen houses and rope mills, which are housed in fine buildings employing hundreds of men and women. I also saw the shipyards which are working full time and employ hundreds of men. They are now building two new ships; two are in for re-building. Belfast has very fine public buildings, post office, city hall, etc. The House of Parliament, which was built by England, since Southern Ireland gained her freedom, is a fine building. There are more new buildings in Belfast than in any city I have been in in the past four years. There are good substantial homes, largely of brick, with tile or slate roofs. Not merely a few, but hundreds, and with very few vacant ones. The population is increasing day by day. Rents are low as compared with those in the United States. Flats that would rent in the United States for \$50.00 a month would rent here for one pound (\$5.00) per week. The type of building is practically the

same as that used in Baltimore, Md. The houses are built in continuous rows and most of them up to the sidewalk with nearly all the same style of architecture. Sunday afternoon there was a large gathering in front of the custom's office where there is but little traffic on Sunday. A band played, and there were five speakers, all talking at one time, to five groups. The first one was a clergyman; the other four were apparently itinerant speakers. I listened to see what it was all about. The clergyman spoke of life here and in the hereafter and how we should live. The next group was addressed by a man about sixty-five, rather unkempt in appearance, language about the same. He told many suggestive stories and had the largest crowd of any of the five speakers. This day is a forerunner of the English Fourth of July, only they call it "Orange Day", July 12th, when they have big parades and celebrations. The crowd was orderly and good.

JUNE 29TH—No entry.

JUNE 30TH—No entry.

JULY 1ST—No entry.

JULY 2ND—Left Belfast for Dublin, it rained most of the way, but the country looked fine. Saw an abundance of hay, grain and fine cattle, horses and sheep. The train had eleven cars, the customary English type, with compartments for 6 and 8. Good time was made at all times and the train was handled well, no jars or jerks. At Dundold stopped for inspection as there we entered the Irish Free State. We were delayed 24 minutes for this inspection. At Black Rock we came in sight of the Irish sea and the train followed it until close to Dublin. While in Dublin I visited the College, the Irish National Bank and the docks. Saw the Hill of Howth and the Wellington Memorial. Wellington was an Irishman who fought England's battles and defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. Dublin has some fine buildings, all three or four stories high. Many horsedrawn vehicles. Business seems good. All with whom I talked about general business conditions said, "not bad".

JULY 3RD—Left Dublin for Kilkenny on the Great Southern Railroad. Did not follow the sea but went into the interior of the state. We had a local train which stopped at nearly all the stations. After leaving Kildare for the first time I saw men cutting turf, which is used widely for fuel. The turf is cut in blocks about 8 inches square and piled up to dry, then it is hauled to market and sold for fuel. At Carlow I saw a large sugar factory and large fields of beets were growing along the railroad. Carlow is a fine city, fine buildings and streets and splendid homes, also many little parks. Arrived at Kilkenny at 5:30 p. m. This is



a very pretty little place, the location of the famous Kilkenny castle which is now abandoned, all furnishings having been sold at auction last year. Today I drove to Castlecomer to the place where my father was born. On the way out I saw some of the finest farms and homes one could wish to see. I stopped at a farm house and there I met the woman of the house, who was rather unkempt, the house likewise, but the outside was attractive, nicely white-washed with a newly thatched roof of oats straw and very skilfully done. While I was talking to this woman, her husband came in. He was a kindly looking man. He told me he had 15 acres of land, raised cattle and horses, also pigs for his own use. He said times were not bad, and he was very pleasant. In Castlecomer I called on the priest of the parish. He had a magnificent home, so much better than we furnish our priests in the States. He was most affable and pleasant. I asked him if he had any record of my father and my relatives. He said he would look it up and send it to me. As I was leaving he said that coming all the way from the States I could not go away without first taking a little good wine, which I gladly did. I gave him some cigars I had brought with me, then he smiled and said I should come again. I met in Kilkenny a Miss Brophy, who runs a shop. She was about my age, a handsome woman with white hair, very dignified. I got a great deal of information about the Brophys from her. I told her I had not come to lend lustre to the name but she most kindly said she thought I did.

JULY 4TH—Left Kilkenny and passed through a fine country all the way, fine farms, good crops and fine little cities. We changed cars at Cahor and passed through Bally Hooey which is a good city, having a large sugar factory all looking prosperous. Went on to Cork, passing Blarney Castle. Cork is a fine city, having a splendid sea commerce and a number of manufacturing plants, among them a boot and shoe factory. The population is about 78,000. While there a friend took me for a ride and showed me the interesting places, including Blarney Castle and Black Rock Castle. We visited the famous Shandon Bells. Mr. Kelliher then drove me to his farm in the country about nine miles. He has about 128 acres, a fine farm, a high place where you have a fine view of the surrounding country. The farm is well stocked with fine horses and cattle. Mr. Kelliher himself is a contractor in Cork. I had dinner at the farm and drove into Cork in the evening. The next day I looked Cork over again and Mr. Kelliher and his two daughters had lunch with me. I then went home with them and dined with them that evening. I listened to a quartette singing songs for the "Fourth" celebration, and John McCormick and another speaker spoke on "America".

I, of course, was delighted to get a word from the States even in song and speeches.

SUNDAY, JULY 5TH—I arose early and attended church service. Boarded a train to Limerick; another fine ride through a wonderful farming country, going through many small towns and a small city, Limien Junction, where we changed cars for Limerick. Limerick is a city of 40,000, well kept, and through which the famous River Shannon flows. Boats come in from the sea carrying a large tonnage of coal and lumber. I walked down to the river and found nothing remarkable about it except that it furnishes the electric power for Limerick and surrounding towns.

JULY 6TH—I took a bus from Limerick for Killcarney. The country on the way down was a wonderful sight, many large farms and very substantial buildings. Saw very few of the small thatched cottages. The grounds around the homes were very well kept, with a profusion of flowers and shrubbery. I was surprised at the number of new homes being built, both in the country and in the city. Abbyelee was a quaint little city, practically all on one long street. New Castle another fine little town. Tralee a fine little town, made famous by the song, "Rose of Tralee." When I arrived at Killcarney, a thriving little city, market day was on and the main street was full of two-wheeled carts, pulled by donkeys and small ponies. They were selling sheep, hogs, donkeys and peat. Each of these carts would carry about four hogs or four sheep—one of our big trucks probably would have carried all the live stock there. I made inquiry as to the way to see the Lakes of Killcarney and was advised to take a jaunting car, so I hired one for ten shillings for the trip. It took three hours and thirty minutes and I had all the jaunting car rides I want. The Lakes and ten thousand surrounding acres of ground were donated to the Irish Free State by an American by the name of Vincent, and it is now a national resort controlled by the state. I visited Muckross Abbey, fast crumbling down, but it was, in its time, a fine structure. Colleen Bawn Rock, out in the lake, was a fine spot—also Ross Castle and Old Castle, both fast crumbling down. Torc Mountain is about 3,000 feet high and close to the lakes. There are three lakes—upper, lower and middle—and back of Dinies' cottage there is what they term the joining of the waters where the flow from two lakes joins and creates a rapid under an old stone bridge. They also have what they call Eagles Nest. The drive is heavily wooded all the way by knotty trees with many beautiful flowers. On the way down from Limerick I saw many old castles going into ruins, one large church was also in a state of decay. While at Killkenny I visited the

Cathedral, one of the finest I ever saw, which seats at least 1,000 people, the architecture was very beautiful as were the elaborate fittings. This was a very busy day and I was tired when it was over.

JULY 7TH—I left Limerick for Sligo and Donegal. Clare Castle was the first town of any note we came to. It apparently was a good little business center. Ennis was next—a town of probably 10,000, good looking, with a lively business. This country was more rugged and broken than any part I had seen. The farms were all fenced with stone walls. Where they got all the stones I could not see, and no one else seemed to know. This same condition continued up Bally Haunis. Thereafter we entered a modern farming country which continued to Sligo. Enroute I saw men cutting peat for fuel. After leaving Sligo, which was a good sized town, I noticed a railway station that would serve a city of 60,000, an expensive building for that size of city, with only a part of it in use. I took a bus from Sligo to Donegal, the country continued about the same. I passed through Bondoran and Ballyshannon, both cities of over 10,000, with an apparently good business. Donegal is quite small—1,400 population—with a little harbor, the upper end of a bay which boats of small capacity can ply. I talked to some of the business men and they said business was "not bad," a common expression in Ireland. I had a nice view of the ocean, making this a pleasant ride.

JULY 8TH—I left Donegal on a bus for Ballyshannon where I could get a train to Belfast. Leaving Ballyshannon, the country was very rugged, many hills with hay cutting going on, and men cutting and drying peat for fuel. The train was much slower than the proverbial slow train through Arkansas. We changed cars at Bondoran Junction and again at Omagah. The country all the way to Fortadown was rough, hilly and rocky. Omagah is a nice little city. In the compartment in which I rode I was joined by three ladies who said they were returning from a rest trip. They had been there for a week with only a crust of bread and a pot of tea for refreshment. They were anxious to get home for a good meal. This country also looked prosperous—many new homes being built, both in the country and in the little towns. Will leave Belfast for Liverpool this p. m.

JULY 9TH—No entry.

JULY 10TH—I sailed from Belfast at 9:00 p. m. on the Ulster Queen. She has a capacity of 400 people and carried a full load of passengers and freight—a very fast boat. When I awoke we were at the dock in Liverpool and we had breakfast on the boat. I then went to the station and took a train for London. It rained all the way and is still rain-

ing at 4:00 p. m. The country looks fine, with good crops and farms much larger than in Ireland. Good buildings and many new homes are being built on the farms as well as in the cities through which we passed. The Grand Union canal ran close to the railroad in a number of places. I saw many small boats propelled by gasoline motors and pulling trailers. The boats were quite long, some probably 40 feet, but quite narrow—about six feet. There were several locks for the boats to pass through. There also was a tow path for horses to pull the boats through the canal; rather a primitive mode of transportation. The train was heavily loaded with passengers. All the railroads in the British Isles report very substantial gains in the first half of this year. Business seems to be very good, hotels crowded, with many shoppers, the stores seem to be well patronized. Prices seem higher than in Ireland, but that does not seem to disturb the buyers. They do not complain about poor business. Great preparations were going on for the coronation of King Edward. He is a very popular ruler. Some war talk, but the people do not seem to think it is serious, and I hope they are correct. As soon as the rain is over, I will look London over.

JULY 11TH—Leaving London on the Royal Scot, we left the main line to Liverpool at Crew and followed north through North England into Scotland. We passed through a number of cities at which the train did not stop. All the cities seemed to be manufacturing centers with many small coal collieries. Northern England and Southern Scotland is a farming region, and nearer to Edinburgh we passed through a cattle and horse country, with some sheep. The cattle were nearly all Ayrshire breed, with a few black Angus; the sheep were a small, black-faced type. The horses were of the Belgian and Norman breeds, all fine looking animals. It is surprising the number of new homes which are being built in both the country and the cities. In making inquiry, they all say the same thing—that the house building is to take care of the increasing population. It has rained so much in Edinburgh that it is impossible to get around with any comfort, but business seems good.

JULY 12TH—Sunday I visited the Firth of Forth. Ferries crossing the Firth leave and arrive every fifteen minutes and are well patronized. From all the information I can gather, there are more visitors from America this year than in any previous year. I noted in one of the big stores there were a great many Americans buying goods. In fact, business is very good and the people are traveling more than for years—all trains are loaded.

JULY 13TH—No entry.

JULY 14TH—Left Edinburgh for Glasgow this morning. The country from Edinburgh here seems to be one continuous stretch of coal mines, iron and steel mills and manufacturing industries. The surrounding country contains many fine farms with good buildings, large herds of Ayrshire cattle, fine sheep and many fine horses. Crops are good and the country as a whole looks prosperous. Business men in Glasgow say business is "not bad," meaning it is good. A Hudson car sells here for \$4,325, an Auburn Six for \$1,875. So much for the theory often advanced that you can buy American goods cheaper abroad than at home. Petrol or gasoline is 41 cents per gallon and automobiles are taxed at \$5 per horsepower so they maintain a very low horsepower in their cars. A Series 400 Nash sells for \$4,200. I saw a Terraplane, many Fords and a number of Buicks. So far as motor transportation is concerned, it is much cheaper in the United States.

JULY 15TH—No entry.

JULY 16TH—Left Glasgow at 2:15 p. m. for Greenock. On the way over it seemed as though all the towns were joined to each other, making an almost continuous city all the way on all sides that you could see. Many coal mines and steel and iron foundries and brick and tile factories were in evidence. Brick and stone are the principal building materials, almost no lumber is used in the British Isles, and that is imported, making it much more expensive than brick or stone. Some of the farms are small, a few very large, with great herds of Ayrshire cattle and black-faced sheep, which are all Scottish species. The country looked prosperous, with good homes on the farms and in towns and cities—all substantial looking. Business on the Scottish railroads is good, and they are all showing increases over 1935, and all the merchants admit that business is "not bad." All in all, they are satisfied with conditions. Ship building, at Greenock and Longbank, is going forward. A new Queen Mary of greater tonnage capacity than the present one is being planned.

JULY 17TH—Today I took an excursion steamer for a trip on the Clyde. We left Greenock at 8:40 a. m. and returned at 6:30 p. m. It was a very interesting trip and the scenery along the Clyde was most wonderful. We stopped at Gourock and at Dunoon, the home of Harry Lauder.

I saw many little villages, all well kept with good homes. No farming, however, in this section except in isolated places on the banks of the Clyde. I inquired what the people did for a livelihood and was informed that the great majority of them are retired business men and that they keep things going. Some keep small shops with a hotel or two,

and some take in guests for the summer. They do not suffer heavy expenses, so can get along nicely. I have now learned why Harry Lauder always insisted on singing "Bonnie Banks of Clyde"—they are indeed beautiful. This was a delightful day. We had good music and a crowd singing folk songs on the way back.

JULY 18TH—I boarded the Duchess of York homebound and as I saw the fading shores of Scotland and Ireland, I felt some regret at leaving. I have seen the greater portion of both countries and a part of England. I enjoyed it all, but there was much more that remains to be seen, so I have concluded that I may go again, and if possible, have two or three friends accompany me bringing a car, which would allow us to see much more, and also to enjoy it more if such a thing were possible.

I was agreeably surprised when I walked into the steamer lounge and there saw Catherine Connell. I had known she had intended visiting Ireland, but, I did not know when. We had a delightful visit as we had visited practically the same places, and she had visited where her parents were born and reared; she also told me of passing through the town of Ballybrophy.

JULY 19TH—Now out of sight of land. Attended services at 8:00 a. m. The weather is abominable—raining and cold. The sea during the night caused the boat to roll considerably. Many were seasick this morning.

CONCLUSION—In closing these remarks on my trip, I cannot refrain from reviewing some of the historical background which is of surpassing interest to antiquaries and students of the past. About thirty miles from Dublin are some of the most extraordinary prehistoric remains in Europe—Brugh na Boinne—the Cemetery of the Boyne. A very large number of ancient monuments are distributed throughout the country—vast Domens, weighing many tons, which may be as old as the pyramids of Egypt; great forts, built of unmortared stone; Ogham-lettered pillars, commemorating Celtic warriors who had crossed the seas to prey on the Roman Empire; hermit cells, early stone churches, and other memorials of Christian piety; Round Towers which, for a long time, baffled all the ingenuity of scholars with their origin, and many stately castles and abbeys. In the North one is reminded of the ancient glories of Armagh, of St. Patrick, of St. Columcille, poet, prince and priest; the O'Neill kings; and the Siege of Derry. Munster was Edmund Spenser's land of faerie lore, and here, too, are the majestic settings in which Edmund Burke spent his youth. The people and the scenery of Connaught inspired the leaders of the modern Irish theatre—Synge, Yeats and Lady Gregory. In Dub-



lin also, in the National Museum, may be seen a unique collection of relics of the Irish Bronze Age, gorgets and collars of gold—made when Ireland was the Klondike of Europe and before Romulus had founded Rome—beautiful crosses, chalices and shrines of the Christian period. The Dublin libraries preserve many illuminated manuscripts that are the world's wonder, including the superbly beautiful Book of Kells in Trinity College.

Though old, Ireland yet is new. All the modern externals of welcome are there and they are improving every day. Ireland has been modernized, but not vulgarized. The freshness of the scenery, the glamour of the past, and charm of manner of the people remain unchanged. No country is more ready to welcome tourists than the new Ireland or has made such rapid advances in providing the amenities which modern holiday-makers demand.

## Run of the Mine

### The Guffey Coal Regulatory Law

THE Rock Springs Rocket, in its issue of October 15th, gave notice of a meeting to be held at 8 p. m. in the Elks Home at Rock Springs under the auspices of the "Democratic" party at which Mr. Walter H. Maloney of Washington, D. C., a member of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, would speak, and apparently he spoke, for in the same paper, in its issue of October 17th, was presented an interview given by Mr. Maloney. Reading Mr. Maloney's interview one would be readily led to believe that the coal industry, which has been doing business in the United States since 1814, when twenty-two tons of Pennsylvania anthracite was produced, and in the case of bituminous coal since 1820, when three thousand tons of bituminous was produced, was dependent for its salvation on the re-enactment of a law which was found ninety odd per cent unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

In Mr. Maloney's interview he is quoted as saying:

"The law was passed in the interest of the coal industry with the purpose of developing improvements that are going to correct destructive conditions now in effect throughout the nation: (2) conserve the large investment of capital of the producers; and (3) conserve the lives, health and welfare of the people connected with the coal industry."

Further on in this interview Mr. Maloney stresses most seriously the fact that the application of corrective methods applied to the coal industry, first

through the N. R. A. Coal Code, and later the now defunct Guffey Law, reduced the combined financial losses suffered by the industry from fifty-one million dollars in 1932 and forty-seven million dollars in 1933, to seven million dollars in 1934.

We fail to understand how Mr. Maloney could so seriously concern himself with a loss of forty million dollars to the coal industry in the light of the fact that the Commission, of which he is a member, has spent several millions without any semblance of result, more so when this loss must have been voluntarily given to the consumer of coal who, by the way, never bulks very heavy in the minds of the gentlemen who come from a lifetime of activity outside of the mining industry at recurring intervals, to save it from itself.

The Guffey Bill has been dead for several months, but a few mourners linger on the payroll through the medium of an over generous government. We are given to wonder what the actual relation is between Mr. Maloney's trip to Rock Springs and his extended newspaper interview, ostensibly directed toward the disinterment of the defunct Guffey Bill, and the meeting conducted under the auspices of the local Democratic party. It occurs to the writer that if the coal industry does not want to save itself (and with no serious labor controversy at stake, the entire industry now unionized), Mr. Maloney's presentation should at least have been conducted under non-partisan auspices. We are not differing with the gentleman personally, as he is a most delightful and companionable person, but we still believe the application of business methods on the part of the coal operators in their relations with their customers, and a similar attitude on the part of both employers and mine employes, will go farther toward curing the real and imaginary ills of the industry than new legislation which we doubt will be enacted, and which "will be thrown out the window" by the courts within a few months if enacted. There is just as much warrant to regulate the corner groceries of the nation as there is the coal industry. We should not forget that the alleged benefits of the Guffey Bill were never extended to that most prostrate branch of the coal industry, anthracite—perhaps for political reasons.

### The Fire Protection Season is Here

WITH the advent of winter the season when fires are most likely to occur appears. The major number of so-called accidental fires, with the loss of many lives and millions of dollars in property, are due to the most flagrant carelessness. The principal causes, with the cost of fire losses in the United States for three years, are shown on the following page.



## FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CAUSE, 1932 TO 1934

(NOTE: Detailed figures for 1935 are not yet available. The provisional 1935 loss estimate for all causes is \$259,159,945. The final figure, when available, is likely to be appreciably lower.)

	1932	1933	1934
Matches—smoking.....	\$ 23,888,249	\$ 14,439,000	\$ 17,755,975
Defective chimneys and flues.....	19,761,761	14,155,567	12,917,490
Incendiarism.....	17,639,122	12,956,372	8,238,835
Stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes.....	14,333,427	9,761,058	9,931,721
Electricity, misuse of.....	11,883,154	7,919,775	7,031,252
Spontaneous combustion.....	9,904,940	7,301,188	8,745,578
Sparks on roof.....	9,452,598	7,214,369	9,357,869
Petroleum and its products.....	9,237,926	6,562,727	10,039,134
Lightning.....	5,480,236	4,456,686	5,141,848
Hot ashes and coals; open fires.....	4,002,058	2,905,059	2,454,745
Sparks from machinery.....	3,216,610	1,921,929	2,515,849
Open lights.....	2,304,631	1,861,094	2,808,384
Sparks from combustion.....	1,956,032	1,388,342	1,568,730
Ignition of hot grease, tar, wax, etc.....	1,400,823	1,241,591	1,301,144
Gas, natural and artificial.....	2,014,008	1,172,286	1,543,498
Explosions.....	1,658,801	1,118,046	1,798,990
Rubbish and litter.....	995,216	680,773	1,100,088
Fireworks, firecrackers, etc.....	326,206	310,009	268,199
Steam and hot water pipes.....	45,444	181,977	137,878
Miscellaneous known causes.....	2,511,731	1,519,612	1,813,225
Exposure (including conflagrations)*.....	26,276,387	16,224,795	20,021,920
Unknown causes.....	152,438,283	101,870,296	90,465,485
Total.....	\$320,687,643	\$217,162,551	\$216,957,837
25% to cover unreported losses.....	80,171,911	54,290,638	54,239,459
Grand Total.....	\$400,859,554	\$271,453,189	\$271,197,296

Source: Actuarial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

\*Losses due to spreading fires originating from various causes.

The fire chief of Providence, Rhode Island, after a bad fire year in 1929, set to work to clean up the fire hazard in his city. With the cooperation of the newspapers and civic bodies he marshaled his forces with the announced intention of cleaning out every basement in Providence. His first move was a broadside of 75,000 pamphlets listing the common dwelling hazards—defective chimneys, lack of fire stops, poor wiring, plugged fuses, wooden ash barrels. The need of clean-out doors in chimneys was stressed, but the importance of the CLEAN basement was made the spearhead of the whole campaign.

In the month of September, 1930, the daily increase in flammable materials sent the city incinerator was forty tons! Twelve hundred Christmas trees were brought to light, giving the municipal ash-carts a festive air as they moved through the streets. From somewhere came 2,800 old mattresses; there were heaps of broken arm-chairs and packing cases; whole wagonfuls of magazines and newspapers. One collector came through with a six-piece parlor suit. The response was whole-hearted.

*Look into your basements, your attics and your closets and see what you can get rid of. Any accumulation of rubbish adds to fire hazards.*

## Mormon Church Takes Over Relief Work

ABOUT six months ago, the officials of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly referred to as the Mormon Church, undertook a campaign to remove all Mormons from the relief rolls of governmental agencies, both Federal and State. More recently, the Church has expanded this program to embrace the church membership throughout the world.

The program, which is essentially one of cooperative effort on the part of the needy, has already achieved substantial success where the Church's regular pattern of organized stakes exists. The application of the plan to the missions scattered all over the globe will require the setting up of special organizations. The Church has missions on every continent, but the major part of its foreign membership is in Great Britain and British possessions, the

Scandinavian countries, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and many of the Pacific islands.

Summarized to date, as reported by the members of the first presidency, the work now includes the removal of between ten thousand and fifteen thousand needy Mormons from the shoulders of the governmental agencies, with the placement of more than one thousand unemployed in industrial jobs. Eighty-seven of the Church's one hundred seventeen stakes have already reported that they are prepared to take care of their own members without aid. Stakes which are unable to carry all of their own load will receive aid from those which have accumulated surpluses. President Heber J. Grant and his two counselors, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., and David O. McKay, emphasize two major objectives of the program: "The first, of course, is to transfer the relief burden from the government to the people themselves and prepare them for eventual curtailment or discontinuance of government relief. The second is to protect Mormons from the demoralizing influence of idleness and prevent them from acquiring the habit of expecting 'something for nothing.'"

The Mormon Church is moving in the right direction, that is toward an effective localization of relief work and while, in our opinion, Federal relief for the destitute and unemployed has been definitely necessary, the distribution and control of same by remote bureaus hastily organized has resulted in waste, extravagance and the pauperizing of many people. The Mormon Church, and President Grant and his counselors are to be commended for a fine constructive piece of work.

### The Nation's Quadrennial Eruption

EVERY four years the people of the United States are compelled to conduct a national election. History records the fact that past campaigns, more particularly those immediately preceding the Civil War, were conducted on a highly controversial basis. At that time there might have been some justification for a display of passion over the slavery question, but with newspapers less numerous and the radio then non-existent, the mass of the people remained in the shelter of their own minds, perhaps giving more sober thought to the issues before them than is done today.

This year with a thousand or more candidates vociferously challenging each other, and with millions of radios wide open nation-wide, the people are being plagued with harangues, many of which are punctuated with palpable untruths. Figures relating to national and local expenses are apparently mis-stated, twisted, distorted and juggled. In the meantime we do know from the Treasury balance

sheet figures that the national debt is growing apace.

These are days in which every American regardless of party affiliations, must give thought to two things, the preservation of our form of government, a Constitutional one where the government is chosen by the people, the other, due recognition of the fact that a debt honestly contracted must eventually be paid. There are no partisan politics behind these two principles, they are as well fixed as is the location of the pole star.

A people cannot rise any higher than the plane upon which their homes and churches rest, and we commend to all a little verse by Grace Noll Crowell:

#### THERE ARE HOMES

So long as there are homes to which men turn  
At the close of day;  
So long as there are homes where children are,  
Where women stay—  
If love and loyalty and faith be found  
Across those sills—  
A stricken nation can recover from  
Its gravest ills.

So long as there are homes where fires burn  
And there is bread;  
So long as there are homes where lamps are lit  
And prayers are said;  
Although a people falter through the dark—  
And nations grope—  
With God himself back of these little homes—  
We have sure hope.

### Accidents in Wyoming Coal Mines

HEREWITH will be found a comparison of fatal and non-fatal accidents in Wyoming coal mines for two, five-year periods, the record divided into three sections:

- (a) The mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company,
- (b) Mines operated by other individuals and companies,
- (c) All mines reporting to the State.

To arrive at a comparison of performance on a tonnage basis is a very simple matter, but with a continuing shift toward mechanical loading, we have never felt that "tons mined per accident" was representative of the real accident situation, when extended over a period of years.

The most dependable basis of comparison is that of "hours of exposure" or "man-hours" worked per accident. This standard presents a true basis of measurement regardless of changes made in mining methods, number of days worked per year, etc. The comparison set forth on the following page includes both the tonnage and man-hour basis, both



**STATEMENT OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN WYOMING COAL MINES FOR TWO FIVE-YEAR PERIODS 1926 TO 1930 AND 1931 TO 1935 INCLUSIVE COMPARED, TAKEN FROM REPORTS OF STATE INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES.**

**The Union Pacific Coal Company**

Years	Employees	Tons Mined	Accidents		Tons per accident		Avg. Days Worked	Average Man Hours Worked	Man Hours to Each Accident	
			Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal			Fatal	Non-Fatal
1926-30	1,806	2,882,470	8.6	265.6	335,171	10,853	230.6	3,306,545	384,482	12,449
1931-35	1,689	2,377,328	4.2	75.6	566,127	31,447	174.1	2,247,622	535,148	29,730
<b>All other coal mines</b>										
1926-30	3,488	3,629,150	13.8	239.4	262,982	15,100	not avail-	4,830,690	350,050	20,178
1931-35	2,425	2,165,765	8.6	170.0	251,833	12,739	able	2,689,129	312,689	15,881
<b>Total all mines</b>										
1926-30	5,294	6,511,620	22.4	505.0	290,673	12,894	198.5	8,137,235	363,269	16,113
1931-35	4,114	4,543,093	12.8	245.6	354,929	18,498	158.0	4,936,751	385,683	20,100

showing the same relative trend, an improvement in the performance of The Union Pacific Coal Company and an opposite condition in the mines operated by others within the State when taken as a whole.

Doubtless there are individual mines within the State that show an equal or even better performance than is shown by the combined mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company, but the individual good performance is submerged by the very bad condition that exists in other mines.

There are two elements that enter into the mine accident situation. The first, and by odds the most important one, is that of the conservation of life and limb, and the prevention of human suffering. The second situation is that incident to protecting the workman and his dependents through the Workmen's Compensation Fund. The records of the Workmen's Compensation Fund for the past years, 1931-35, inclusive, show the following comparison, which also reflects to the disadvantage of the Commercial Coal Companies:

	Premiums Paid	Awards Made	Awards Exceed Premiums Paid
Commercial Mines:	\$320,787.86	\$406,700.84	\$85,912.98
The U. P. Coal Company Mines:	169,505.77	180,722.75	11,216.98
All mines:	490,293.63	587,423.59	97,129.96

A further analysis of the report of the Workmen's Compensation Fund, as put out by the treasurer for the year 1935, shows that 50 coal companies had on December 31, 1935, a credit balance aggregating but \$55,646.92, (of which \$38,299.02 belonged to The Union Pacific Coal Company) and 27 companies had a debit balance of \$196,541.71. One of the delinquent companies, which has obligingly gone out of business, was on December 31, last, in

the red \$30,077.67, this overdraft occasioned by the operation of this property; notorious for its accident record, as of September 30, 1936, was \$51,107.52, this sum irrevocably lost to the Compensation Fund, with more to follow.

Looking again into the report of the Workmen's Compensation Fund for 1935, we find the following further proof that accident costs in the commercial mines exceed those of The Union Pacific Coal Company, almost two fold.

	Tons Mined 1935	Awards paid 1935
The Union Pacific Coal Company ..	2,887,731	\$ 37,427.30
All other mines in Wyoming .....	2,277,558	90,572.02
Total .....	5,165,289	\$127,999.32

In substance, The Union Pacific Coal Company, with nearly 56 per cent of the tons mined in 1935, paid in awards but 29 per cent of the total. Putting the situation another way, the cost per ton for awards made to employees and their dependents working in the commercial mines, was in 1935 almost double that of The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines.

This article was not written to extol the safe condition of the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company. While we are making an improvement, we regret the necessity of saying with due humility that we are yet far from that freedom from accident that we yet hope to attain. The commercial mines are lagging in safety work as the records show, and they are paying for the privilege of doing so, and if betterment is not forthcoming, they will pay still more heavily. The situation deserves the attention of:

1st—The owners and managers of the properties.

- 2nd—The State Mine Inspection force.  
 3rd—The Federal Inspection forces where government lands are involved.  
 4th—The workmen who suffer the accidents.

What is wanted in Wyoming is a genuine revival toward safety. Who will come forward?

## Coal Production, England, Scotland and Wales, for Year 1935

WE HAVE before us the fifteenth annual report of the Secretary for Mines of Great Britain for the year 1935. This report not only presents full statistical information on production and mine accidents, but also sets out the cost of production, and the realization received for coal sold, shown by districts. The days on which coal is hoisted with the daily and yearly wages of the workers is likewise set out in detail. From this report we have abstracted the following figures:

### DAYS MINES WORKED

Average days coal hoisted.....	246.32
Days lost through holidays.....	10.76
“ “ “ disputes .....	2.16
“ “ “ no orders .....	39.20
“ “ “ accidents .....	1.16
“ “ “ miscellaneous .....	1.29

Total number possible days..... 300.89

### NUMBER EMPLOYEES WITH AGE INCLUDING CLERKS

Under 16 years.....	31,243
16 to 18 years.....	37,515
18 to 20 years.....	40,643
20 years and over.....	668,103

Total.....777,504

### PRODUCTION AND WAGES PER SHIFT

Average output per man shift, pounds.	2,335
Average earnings cost per shift.....\$	2.221
Value of allowances per shift.....	.091

Total earnings per shift.....\$ 2.312

### AVERAGE COST AND REALIZATION

Wages cost per ton.....\$	2.050
Material and supplies.....	.365
Other costs .....	.600
Royalties .....	.115

Total cost.....\$ 3.130

Realization per ton.....\$	3.255
Profit per ton.....\$	.125

The British coal industry, while paying a wage which is relatively below that paid in the United

States, made but \$.125, a very nominal profit per ton of coal sold.

Steady progress is being made toward cutting by machines, fifty-one per cent of the total so mined in 1935. Coal conveying, pneumatic picks, and power drills are growing in popularity.

The question of mine safety is a serious one in the British mines, the explosion at Gresford, Wales, September 22, 1934, with a loss of 265 lives, and the two lesser explosions, that of South Kirby, England, on August 24, with loss of ten lives and North Gawber, England, on September 12, 1935, with loss of 19 lives has caused the industry much concern.

Safety clothing is now very generally worn; 140,000 "Hard Hats" were supplied to British miners last year. Safety boots, goggles and gloves, with elbow and shin guards, are helping the accident situation. Much research work of value is being carried on, and the coal mining industry in Great Britain has shown a substantial improvement during the early months of 1936.

## The Season for Mine Explosions is Here

EVERY gassy and dusty coal mine represents an explosion hazard, the danger increasing with the coming of cold weather and diminishing somewhat with the coming of summer.

With the advent of cold weather, the air cooled to outside temperature that passes into the mine is expanded, taking up and carrying out in its travels much of the moisture within the mine, drying out the floor, roof and walls of rooms and entries, making it possible for explosive coal dust to leave its resting place to flow along with the air current.

If the volume of dust thus traveling through the air courses is suddenly increased by a fall of roof, or by the derailment of mine cars or locomotives, the mixture may suddenly become just right for ignition by an open light or an arc from a mine locomotive trolley, or a lesser spark however created.

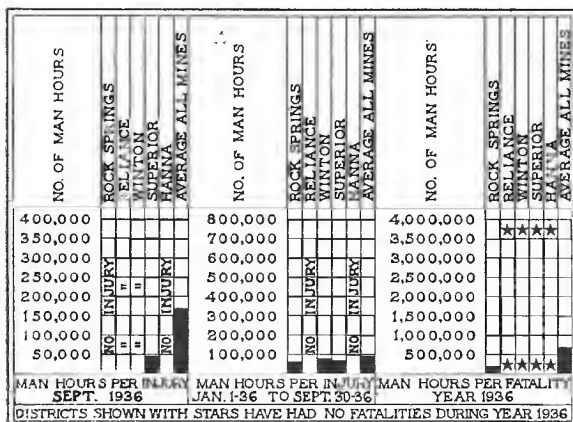
When even a small volume of explosive gas is present the chances for a combined gas and dust explosion becomes very real, and once started, may run through all or a material portion of the mine.

The answer rests in ventilation that reaches every portion of the mine, the application of rock dust, water through sprinkling, clean roads, dependable inspection, and eternal vigilance. Are you, Mr. Mine Owner, Mr. Manager and Mr. Employee alive to this situation?



# » » » Make It Safe « « «

## September Accident Graph



Two injuries are listed for the month of September, one of which was very serious, causing the loss of an eye, the first since goggles were introduced. The other injury happened to a worker in Superior "B" Mine in August, which, at that time, was not thought to be of a serious nature. Both accidents were avoidable.

And while we are using the phrase "avoidable accident," we also see in the local newspapers the phrase "unavoidable accident" which usually is the wind-up sentence or phrase of the coroner's jury. "Unavoidable Accident." Is there such a thing as an unavoidable accident? For all practical purposes the answer is NO. After these so-called unavoidable accidents have happened, meetings are held to investigate the accident, determine causes and lay plans to prevent a recurrence. Hindsight is good, but how much better it would be if we all had more foresight, for the latter is what helps to prevent accidents.

Each mine worker should begin to realize that accidents causing serious injuries to himself or fellow worker throw unnecessary burdens on himself, his family or relatives, his company, and, of course, the public.

As a worker for The Union Pacific Coal Company today he should know that his prestige is much higher if he does not have accidents. He should know that accidents are expensive, not only to the company but to himself and his family. Regardless of who pays the bills for accidents, it is much better to "Work Safely" than to be stretched out in a hospital wearing a plaster cast.

## COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

SEPTEMBER, 1936

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	34,398	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8.	43,421	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	20,305	0	No Injury
Total.....	98,124	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	40,684	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	11,781	0	No Injury
Total.....	52,465	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	45,038	0	No Injury
Winton Outside ....	10,059	0	No Injury
Total.....	55,097	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	24,101	1	24,101
Superior "C".....	24,920	1	24,920
Superior "D".....	672	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	22,008	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	15,792	0	No Injury
Total.....	87,493	2	43,747
Hanna No. 4.....	31,899	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside ....	12,161	0	No Injury
Total.....	44,060	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936...	337,239	2	168,620
All Districts, 1935...	237,337	9	26,371

JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	288,120	6	48,020
Rock Springs No. 8	334,173	7	47,739
Rock Springs Outside	164,860	0	No Injury
Total.....	787,153	13	60,550
Reliance No. 1.....	300,566	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	103,180	0	No Injury
Total.....	403,746	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	372,484	6	62,081
Winton Outside ....	85,197	0	No Injury
Total.....	457,681	6	76,280
Superior "B".....	184,800	4	46,200
Superior "C".....	188,132	4	47,033
Superior "D".....	3,290	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	170,870	2	85,435
Superior Outside....	120,281	0	No Injury
Total.....	667,373	10	66,737

(Please turn to page 443)

# Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

Period January 1 to September 30, 1936

IN SEPTEMBER there were two compensable injuries, one happening in Superior "C" Mine and the other to a worker in Superior "B" Mine, both being serious injuries happening to experienced workmen.

The eye injury at Superior was the first since goggles were introduced in 1933 and was easily preventable.

It would be quite safe in asserting that the larger majority of the workmen who have been injured

in the mines this year have done something they knew to be unsafe. A wandering mind, the desire for a short cut, or a thrill, or failure to use just good old common sense, are no doubt responsible for many of our accidents.

Remember there cannot be "let-up" in safety. Inertia is safety's greatest enemy, so keep up the fighting spirit even if your section does appear in the "injury column."

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS							Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury		
1. Joe Fearn .....	Reliance	1. Section 6	49,574	0	No Injury		
2. John Sorbie .....	Rock Springs	8. Section 5	45,766	0	No Injury		
3. Matt Marshall .....	Rock Springs	8. Section 6	44,674	0	No Injury		
4. John Zupence .....	Rock Springs	8. Section 2	37,758	0	No Injury		
5. Joe Goyen .....	Superior	B. Section 5	36,176	0	No Injury		
6. Clyde Rock .....	Superior	C. Section 5	34,930	0	No Injury		
7. Frank Hearne .....	Hanna	4. Section 2	34,853	0	No Injury		
8. Joe Jones .....	Hanna	4. Section 4	32,627	0	No Injury		
9. James Hearne .....	Hanna	4. Section 7	31,829	0	No Injury		
10. Roy Huber .....	Superior	B. Section 4	31,451	0	No Injury		
11. D. K. Wilson .....	Reliance	1. Section 10	31,353	0	No Injury		
12. Andrew Spence .....	Winton	1. Section 7	31,171	0	No Injury		
13. Chester McTee .....	Rock Springs	4. Section 9	31,129	0	No Injury		
14. Lawrence Welsh .....	Winton	1. Section 2	30,863	0	No Injury		
15. Ed. While .....	Hanna	4. Section 5	30,618	0	No Injury		
16. R. T. Wilson .....	Winton	1. Section 9	30,569	0	No Injury		
17. Ben Cook .....	Hanna	4. Section 3	30,485	0	No Injury		
18. James Harrison .....	Hanna	4. Section 8	30,121	0	No Injury		
19. John Cukale .....	Rock Springs	4. Section 6	29,715	0	No Injury		
20. William Greek .....	Reliance	1. Section 3	29,638	0	No Injury		
21. Paul Cox .....	Superior	E. Section 5	29,148	0	No Injury		
22. John Valco .....	Winton	1. Section 11	28,784	0	No Injury		
23. Gus Collins .....	Hanna	4. Section 9	28,189	0	No Injury		
24. Steve Welch .....	Reliance	1. Section 8	27,755	0	No Injury		
25. Thomas Whalen .....	Superior	C. Section 2	27,482	0	No Injury		
26. Richard Arkle .....	Superior	B. Section 2	26,852	0	No Injury		
27. D. M. Jenkins .....	Winton	1. Section 10	26,803	0	No Injury		
28. W. H. Buchanan .....	Reliance	1. Section 5	26,558	0	No Injury		
29. George Wales .....	Hanna	4. Section 6	26,124	0	No Injury		
30. Homer Grove .....	Reliance	1. Section 4	25,984	0	No Injury		
31. Thomas Robinson .....	Superior	E. Section 3	25,074	0	No Injury		
32. Grover Wiseman .....	Superior	B. Section 1	24,563	0	No Injury		
33. Robert Stewart .....	Reliance	1. Section 9	23,884	0	No Injury		
34. Charles Grosso .....	Reliance	1. Section 1	23,541	0	No Injury		
35. Enoch Sims .....	Reliance	1. Section 7	23,534	0	No Injury		
36. Evan Reese .....	Reliance	1. Section 2	23,247	0	No Injury		
37. Sam Gillilan .....	Superior	E. Section 2	22,939	0	No Injury		
38. Adam Flockhart .....	Superior	C. Section 1	22,841	0	No Injury		
39. Nick Conzatti .....	Superior	E. Section 7	22,778	0	No Injury		
40. Ed. Overy, Sr. ....	Superior	B. Section 6	22,708	0	No Injury		
41. E. Daniels .....	Rock Springs	4. Section 1	22,358	0	No Injury		
42. Henry Bays .....	Superior	E. Section 6	21,784	0	No Injury		
43. J. H. Crawford .....	Hanna	4. Section 1	21,308	0	No Injury		



44. Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	19,068	0	No Injury
45. Joe Botero	Winton	1,	Section 12	18,487	0	No Injury
46. Raymond Dupont	Reliance	1,	Section 11	15,498	0	No Injury
47. Alfred Leslie	Superior	B,	Section 7	13,734	0	No Injury
48. M. A. Sharp	Winton	1,	Section 13	13,391	0	No Injury
49. A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 14	13,244	0	No Injury
50. Discontinued	Winton	1,	Section 16	11,942	0	No Injury
51. Discontinued	Winton	1,	Section 15	11,347	0	No Injury
52. Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	9,793	0	No Injury
53. Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	4,536	0	No Injury
54. Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 1	3,290	0	No Injury
55. Jed Orme	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	51,142	1	51,142
56. James Reese	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	40,159	1	40,159
57. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	39,242	1	39,242
58. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1,	Section 6	36,834	1	36,834
59. R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	71,316	2	35,658
60. Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	32,872	1	32,872
61. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4,	Section 7	31,885	1	31,885
62. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4,	Section 5	31,507	1	31,507
63. Austin Johnson	Superior	C,	Section 3	31,444	1	31,444
64. Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	29,253	1	29,253
65. Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	28,553	1	28,553
66. Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	26,971	1	26,971
67. Ben Caine	Superior	E,	Section 1	25,928	1	25,928
68. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1,	Section 4	24,857	1	24,857
69. Richard Haag	Superior	E,	Section 4	23,219	1	23,219
70. John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	21,385	1	21,385
71. James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	42,364	2	21,182
72. Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	36,617	2	18,309
73. L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	34,671	2	17,336
74. George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	25,186	2	12,593
75. W. H. Walsh	Superior	B,	Section 3	29,316	4	7,329

## OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	164,860	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	120,281	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	106,504	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	103,180	0	No Injury
5. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	85,197	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936		2,688,611	29	92,711
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935		2,268,371	45	50,408

## COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS

(Continued from page 441)

Hanna No. 4	266,154	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	106,504	0	No Injury
Total	372,658	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1936	2,688,611	29	92,711
All Districts, 1935	2,268,371	45	50,408

## September Injuries

JOHN HARBUCK, *Russian, age 27, motorman, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3.* Bruise of left wrist causing a hemorrhage into sheath of tendon. Period of disability 39 days.

John was releasing a car brake when the handle slipped off the ratchet or slotted bracket

and struck his wrist a severe blow. He did not think the injury serious and reported for work the following day, but there was considerable swelling and he was told to report to his physician. This accident happened the latter part of August at which time it was thought it would cause only a few days lost time. During the year John has had numerous accident reports on his record. He should make an effort to better this record before he is more seriously injured, or his present occupation changed.

LOUIS JERASHA, *Austrian, age 41, timberman, Superior "C" Mine, Section 6.* Laceration and complete destruction of right eye and laceration into right nasal cavity. Period of disability undetermined.

Louis and his partner, Frank Subic, were re-

timbering a caved area on a slope that is being "cleaned up" for future use. This caved area is about 20 feet high and three stages of timbering were being set. They were driving a leg under the crossbar of the second stage or set with an axe which flew off the handle, and the sharp edge of blade struck Louis across the right eye and side of face, cutting deeply into eye socket and nasal cavity, causing complete destruction of right eye. The right lens of goggle was shattered and frame deeply nicked by the sharp blade.

This accident was avoidable. Examination of both axe and handle gives definite proof that the handle must have been loose in eye of axe for some time. The eye end of handle was worn, the screw holding the wedge was missing and the opposite end of axe handle was mushroomed, showing that it had been struck on rails, timber or rock to tighten it on the axe. To prevent further similar accidents, all workmen should report defective tools immediately and by all means, never attempt to use either an axe, pick or hammer that has a loose or defective handle. Plenty of hand tools are easily secured by asking for them and there is absolutely no excuse to offer for such a maiming and destructive accident. It would also be a good idea to check all axes at the homes used for splitting kindling or firewood and ascertain if they are in safe condition.

### He Laughed

"He laughed when they told him the ladder was weak,  
And remarked it would hold half a ton—

It cost him a hundred to settle the bill  
When the doctor and nurses were done.

"He laughed when his foremen urged greater care,  
As he carelessly cleaned the machine—  
The doctor remarked as he bound up the wound,  
'It's the very worst mangling I've seen.'

"He laughed when the doctor ordered him home,  
For a couple of days with a cold—  
In a ward for consumptives he thinks of the past,  
And it's too late to help him, he's told.

"He laughed when a shopmate dug from an eye,  
A speck with a match, whittled round—  
They took off the bandages after six weeks;  
He could see with one eye, it was found.

"He laughed when they warned him to drive with care,  
And he struck a sixty mile clip—  
The judge fined him fifty, and gave him three months;  
He had only one broken hip.

"He laughed when warned that infection might come,  
From leaving a cut undressed—  
'Tis said he looked natural as if asleep,  
And the headstone says he's 'At Rest.'"  
—Author Unknown.

"Would you mind walking the other w'y and not passing the 'orse?" said a London cabman with exaggerated politeness to the fat lady who had just paid a minimum fare.

"Why?" she inquired.

"Because, if 'e sees wot 'e's been carryin' for a shillin 'e'll 'ave a fit."

## Monthly Safety Awards

**M**INES participating in September safety awards were: Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8 Mines, Reliance, Winton, Superior "B" and "E" Mines. Superior "C" Mine was eliminated. Due to a slight injury of an outside worker at Hanna, which happened on the last day of the month, their awards were withheld temporarily until the following

month and until the accident could be investigated.

Keep your mine and your district in the prize winning group by not having an accident. Accidents cause injuries, and injuries all too frequently cause deaths. Work safely, think safety, live safely and enjoy life.

Mine	First Prize \$15 each	Second Prize \$10 each	Third Prize \$5 each	Unit Foreman \$10 each
Rock Springs No. 4	Edward Sturm	John Wilde	Albert Krza	Thomas Foster
Rock Springs No. 8	Frank Remitz, Jr.	Thos. F. Smith	Edw. L. Smith	Harry Marriott
Reliance	Neal Thompson	Lyle Downing	Everett Gordon	Ray Dupont
Winton	Clyde Olivero	John Farant	Albert Schlang	Andrew Spence
Superior "B"	James Morris	John Bombagi	Rud. Chesnjev	Roy Huber
Superior "E"	Arnie Laakso	Wm. Albertini	Eric Lindroos	Ben Caine
Total	\$90	\$60	\$30	\$60

Suit of clothes awarded Frank Kovach at Reliance.  
Superior "C" Mine was not eligible to participate.



## Bulletin Boards



STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	40
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	36
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	295
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	56
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	52
Superior "B" Mine.....	40
Superior "C" Mine.....	6
Superior "E" Mine.....	62
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	348
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,164
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	744
Reliance Tipple .....	580
Winton Tipple .....	2,364
Superior "B" and "E" Tipple.....	1,720

Superior "C" Tipple.....	2,638
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	322

*General Outside  
Employees  
Calendar Days*

Rock Springs .....	1,476
Reliance .....	1,748
Winton .....	1,961
Superior .....	2,233
Hanna .....	336

### Dinner Tendered to William Redshaw

There gathered at Howard's Cafe in Rock Springs on the evening of September 25 about thirty coal producers, coal salesmen and others at a complimentary dinner to Mr. William Redshaw, Superintendent of the Park Mine of the Megeath Coal Company. The property mentioned has just been sold to the Colony Coal Company and Mr. Redshaw will remove to Roundup, Montana, in a similar capacity with the Roundup Coal Mining Co.

"Bill" was Superintendent of the Megeath Coal Company at Winton up to May, 1921, when The Union Pacific Coal Company acquired the properties there and remained under the new owners until April 15, 1925, when he left to rejoin the Megeath interests here with whom he has been up to this writing.

The dinner was a nice affair, everyone seemed to be in a jovial mood and many of the speakers told of "Bill's" prowess as a fisherman, a raconteur and a good field companion; that he prepared his coal in fine shape; made a good, loyal citizen and neighbor; that his smile and cheering countenance would be sorely missed; but they held out hopes that he would often return to Rock Springs when his duties required his presence at the Hudson Mine near Lander, Wyoming, when he would be the recipient of many hearty hand-shakes from his legion of friends and acquaintances in this vicinity.

Those in attendance were: G. A. Knox, John Lucas, C. E. Swann, M. W. Medill, Reliance; Geo. B. Pryde, W. D. Bryson, Dines; J. L. Libby, J. A. Smith, R. Y. Gibson, F. A. Hunter, D. C. McKeehan, Wm. Redshaw, Geo. A. Brown, Superior; Ed. Sawley, Diamondville, Wyo.; R. P. Hogan, F. Tallmire, T. H. Butler, Arthur Vail, F. V. Hicks, Winton; A. T. Henkell, V. O. Murray, I. N. Bayless, A. B. Foulger, Ogden; Jas. R. Dewar, O. M. Hanks, Denver; T. J. O'Brien, Salt Lake City; Thos. Mulhall, Salt Lake City, B. Cowlshaw, Blazon, Wyo.; O. S. Lewis, Salt Lake City.

### COSTLY COMFORTS

Young husband: "Last night when I got home, my wife had my chair drawn up before the fire, my slippers ready for me to put on, my pipe all filled, and—"

Old Friend: "How did you like her new hat?"

## Songs by Stephen Collins Foster

FROM one of America's greatest song writers we have selected a few favorites of other days. The author of over 125 popular songs and melodies, Stephen Collins Foster, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 4, 1826, dying in New York City, January 13, 1864, at less than thirty-eight years of age. Mr. Foster was educated at Athens Academy and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and no other songster made greater appeal to the hearts of all America, than did this young man. During the Civil War, soldiers on both sides sang his matchless songs as they marched wearily on and thousands upon thousands of the men and women who moved across the plains in emigrant trains to settle the great west, sang the words of "Oh! Susanna," as they plodded along their toilsome way, and as they sat around their bivouac fires at night. This song crossed the ocean and many mothers living in the British Isles sang their children to sleep with the melodious words that started young Foster on his way to fame, as a troubador. Our own memory of this song goes back to infancy:

### OH! SUSANNA

I came from Alabama, wid my banjo on my knee,  
I'm gwine to Louisiana, my true lub for to see;  
It rain'd all night de day I left, de weather it was  
dry,  
De sun so hot I froze to death, Susanna don't you  
cry.

### Refrain

Oh! Susanna, Oh! don't you cry for me,  
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

I had a dream de other night, when ebry ting was  
still;  
I thought I saw Susanna, a-coming down de hill;  
De buckwheat cake was in her mouth, de tear was  
in her eye,  
Says I, "I'm coming from de South, Susanna don't  
you cry."

I soon will be in New Orleans, and den I'll look all  
'round,  
And when I find Susanna, I will fall upon de  
ground.  
And if I do not find her, dis darcy'll surely die;  
And when I'm dead and buried, Susanna don't  
you cry.

Another song that has been sung around the world's hearthsides, and which has been heard through the medium of reproducing records and the radio thousands of times is:

### THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Way down upon the Swanee ribber,

Far, far away,  
Dere's wha my heart is turning ebber,  
Dere's wha de old folks stay;  
All up and down de whole creation,  
Sadly I roam,  
Still longing for de old plantation,  
And for de old folks at home.

### Refrain

All de world am sad and dreary,  
Ebry-where I roam,  
Oh! darkies, how my heart grows weary,  
Far from the old folks at home.

All round the little farm I wander'd,  
When I was young,  
Den many happy days I squander'd,  
Many de songs I sung;  
When I was playing wid my brudder,  
Happy was I,  
Oh! take me to my kind old mudder,  
Dere let me live and die.

One little hut among de bushes,  
One dat I love,  
Still sadly to my mem'ry rushes,  
No matter where I rove!  
When will I see de bees a humming,  
All round de comb!  
When will I hear de banjo tumming  
Down in my good old home.

Millions of Americans, though they have never lived in Kentucky, have hummed and sang our next selection. "Weep no more, my lady" and "The old Kentucky home far away" has brought unbidden tears to the eyes of many expatriates, who hearing of "Old Kentucky" were thinking of their own native state or country.

### MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home,  
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;  
The corntop's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,  
While the birds make music all the day.

The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,  
All merry, all happy and bright;  
By'mby hard times comes a-knocking at the door,  
Then my old Kentucky home, good night!

### Refrain

Weep no more, my lady,  
O weep no more today!  
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,  
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

They hunt no more for the possum and the coon.  
On the meadow, the hill and the shore;



They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon.  
On the bench by the old cabin door.

The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,  
With sorrow where all was delight;  
The time has come when the darkies have to part,  
Then my old Kentucky home, good night!

The head must bow and the back will have to bend,  
Wherever the darkey may go;  
A few more days, and the trouble all will end.  
In the field where the sugar-canes grow;

A few more days for to tote the weary load—  
No matter, 'twill never be light;  
A few more days till we totter on the road,  
Then my old Kentucky home, good night.

Another heart moving song that touches on the  
cotton fields of the south and days that are gone, is  
our next selection. It is the gentle cadence of the  
chorus that endears this moving song to all:

### OLD BLACK JOE

Gone are the days when my heart was young and  
gay;  
Gone are my friends from the cotton fields away;  
Gone from the carth to a better land, I know,  
I hear their gentle voices calling, "Old Black Joe."

#### Refrain

I'm coming, I'm coming,  
For my head is bending low;  
I hear those gentle voices calling, "Old Black Joe!"

Why do I weep when my heart should feel no pain?  
Why do I sigh that my friends come not again,  
Grieving for forms now departed long ago?  
I hear their gentle voices calling, "Old Black Joe."

Where are the hearts once so happy and so free?  
The children so dear, that I held upon my knee?  
Gone to the shore where my soul has longed to go,  
I hear their gentle voices calling, "Old Black Joe."

We will close our selection with a song that  
carries a lighter and livelier swing. The words:

"Gwine to run all night,  
Gwine to run all day;  
I'll bet my money on de bob-tail nag.  
Somebody bet on de bay."

are familiar to many who do not know the song.  
The world would be the better for it if every per-  
son knew the words and occasionally hummed or  
sang them, even without audience.

### CAMPTOWN RACES

De Camptown ladies sing dis song,  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
De Camptown race-track nine miles long,

Oh! doo-dah day!  
I came down dar wid my hat cav'd in,  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
I got back home wid a pocket full of tin.  
Oh! doo-dah day!

#### Refrain

Gwine to run all night,  
Gwine to run all day,  
I'll bet my money on de bob-tail nag.  
Somebody bet on de bay.

De long-tail'd filly, and de big black hoss,  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
Dey fly de track, and de both cut across,  
Oh! doo-dah day!  
De blind hoss stick'n in a big mud-hole,  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
Can't touch be bottom wid a ten-feet pole.  
Oh! doo-dah day!

Old muley cow came on to de track,  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
De bob-tail fling her ober his back.  
Oh! doo-dah day!  
Den fly along like a railroad car.  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
Runnin' a race wid a shooting star,  
Oh! doo-dah day!

See dem flyin' on a ten-mile heat,  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
Round de race-tracks, den repeat—  
Oh! doo-dah day!  
I win my money on de bob-tail nag,  
Doo-dah! doo-dah!  
I keep my money in an old tow bag,  
Oh! doo-dah day!

## The Late John Baronetti



Mr. John Baronetti.

The death of Mr. John Baronetti on August 3 was referred to at the top of the column on Page 400 of October issue. We were then unable to procure a photo of the deceased employe (Timberman in Mine No. 4, Rock Springs), but now are able to show a late picture of him.

# Engineering Department

## The Jurassic-Triassic System (Wyoming Red Beds)—The Triassic Era<sup>x</sup>

ARTICLE 22 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

*Data Collected by C. E. SWANN.*

THIS forms the basement of the Mesozoic or Secondary strata, and was formerly associated with the Permian system under the name of the New Red Sandstone. The term "trias" has reference to the three-fold grouping of the system in Germany, where the strata are more fully developed than in Great Britain. In our area, the system rests unconformably on the upturned and denuded edges of the Permian and older Paleozoic strata. It is well developed in the central plains of England, whence a long belt extends north from Nottingham to the valley of the Tees, while another band stretches down the Severn valley into Devonshire. Small areas likewise occur in Dumfriesshire and near Elgin, and also in the North of Ireland. The system, however, assumes more importance in Central Europe, where it occurs at the surface over a wide tract between the Thuringer Wald in the east and the Vosges Mountains in the west, and between Basel in the south and Hanover in the north. North of that region, it continues underneath overlying formations, but appears again and again at the surface where these latter are wanting. Trias is also met with in Heligoland and the south of Sweden. In all the regions now noted, the strata appear to have been deposited in inland seas.

In the Alpine regions, the Trias differs much from that of England and Germany. It attains a thickness of many thousand feet, and forms ranges of mountains. The lower division consists chiefly of fossiliferous limestones, the middle of shales, marls, limestones, and dolomites, while the Rhaetic is built up mainly of limestones and dolomites. Thus in northwestern and central Europe, we have one well-defined type, consisting of strata which have accumulated for the most part in inland seas, while in the Alpine regions, the character of the beds betokens more open water. In France, isolated areas of Trias occur, some of which approximate in appearance to those of England, while others resemble those of Germany. In Spain and Portugal, both the German and Alpine types are represented.

In North America, the Trias is well developed, as in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the Connecticut valley, the west side of the Hudson River, and southwest through Pennsylvania into Virginia and North Carolina. Strata believed to be of the

same age cover wide areas in the western territories, extending from the eastern borders of the Rocky Mountains into Alaska, British Columbia, and California. Brick-red sandstones and marls are a prominent feature in all of these areas. Like the similar rocks of Europe, they contain few fossils, but animal tracks and footprints are of frequent occurrence. On the whole, the American strata above referred to resemble the English type of the Trias. But on the Pacific slope, in Northern California and Mexico, the strata yield a plentiful marine fauna and resemble the type of the Alpine Trias.

**LIFE OF THE PERIOD:** The predominant plants were cycads, horsetails, ferns, and conifers, especially the cypress-like *Voltzia*. In the red beds of the Trias, few fossils occur, our knowledge of the life of the period (more especially the invertebrate life) being derived from the Rhaetic, the Muschelkalk and the marine strata of the Alpine Trias. Foraminifera, sponges, star corals, and echinoderms were tolerably numerous. One of the most beautiful fossils is the lily encrinite of the Muschelkalk. Among lamellibranchs *Myophoria*, *Avicula*, *Pecten*, *Cardium* were common forms. The same is the case with the cephalopods, such old genera as *Orthoceras*, *Cyrtoceras*, and *Gonialites* occurring along with *Ceratites* and other species of the great tribe of *Ammonites*. This remarkable association of paleozoic and mesozoic genera is most notable in the Alpine Trias. In the same strata occur the earliest traces of dibranchiate cephalopods, represented by the internal bone or shell (*belemnites*). The triassic fishes are ganoids and placoids—the latter represented by spines and palate teeth, *Labyrinthodonts* abounded. Lizard-like reptiles were numerous, while crocodiles made their first appearance. The same is the case of the extinct group of dinosaurs—terrestrial reptiles, some of which could walk on their hind feet, which were often only three-toed—their front feet being four-toed. Swimming reptiles have also been recorded from the Trias. Another remarkable group of reptiles was represented by *Dicynodon*, which had a horny beak and carried two large, tusk-like teeth in the upper jaw. The Trias is further remarkable for having yielded the earliest relics of mammalia.

**PHYSICAL CONDITIONS:** The British Triassic strata afford evidence of having, for the most part, been deposited in a great inland sea or salt lake, from the waters of which sodium chloride (rock salt), gypsum, and other chemically-formed materials were precipitated. This inland sea covered a large part of England, and extended north into Southern

<sup>x</sup>Information from *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.



Scotland and across what is now the area of the Irish Sea into the Northeast of Ireland. It is possible, also, that the same sea stretched into Northern France. Another, but smaller, lake is indicated by the red sandstones of Elgin.

On the Continent during a large part of the Triassic period, an inland sea extended west from the Thuringer Wald across the Vosges country, into France, and stretched north from the confines of Switzerland over what are now the low grounds of Holland and North Germany. In this ancient sea, the Harz Mountains formed an island. In the earlier stages of the period, the conditions resembled those that obtained in Great Britain, but the thick Muschelkalk, with its numerous marine forms, seems to indicate an influx of water from the sea. Afterward, however, this connection was closed, and the subsequent accumulations point to increasing salinity, during which chemical formations (gypsum, rock salt, etc.) took place, while the marine fauna disappeared. Toward the close of the period, after the great inland lake had been largely silted up, a partial influx of the sea introduced a fauna comparable to that of English Rhatic. It seems highly probable that the lands surrounding the inland lakes of Central and Northwestern Europe were more or less dry and sandy regions, like the great wastes of Central Asia. Many of the sandstones in the Bunter series of England are made up of grains so completely worn and rounded that they exactly recall the appearance presented by the wind-blown sands of desert regions. Some geologists, therefore, infer that in the earlier stages of the Triassic period large tracts of Great Britain were sandy deserts before the inland sea attained its greatest development. The Alpine Trias, which is mostly marine, shows that, while continental and lacustrine conditions obtained in Central and Northwest Europe, an open sea existed towards the south—a Mediterranean of much greater extent than the present. From the fact that Triassic rocks with characteristic fossils occur within the Arctic regions, it may be inferred that the climate of the period was generally genial or warm.

(Article No. 23. *Animal Life of the Triassic Era.*)

## Coal Here, There and Everywhere

THE first National Coal Convention was held in London, England, in 1935 and the second meeting was on schedule for October 29-30, having been opened by the Duke of Kent. Its object is "to provide a convenient and periodical focus for the ideas of those engaged in the production and sale of British coal and in the construction and disposal of appliances for burning it."

Figures published in June, 1936, showed that South Africa had 68 producing collieries yielding

1,609,530 tons of coal in the month mentioned.

Canada's coal output last year amounted to 13,864,577 tons, a slight increase over 1934. Mines in Nova Scotia and Alberta turned out the greater portion. Imports of coal into Canada totalled 13,009,098 tons, of which 3,447,638 tons consisted of anthracite from the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Belgium. Nine million, five hundred and fifty-six thousand, two hundred fourteen tons of bituminous were also brought in from various sources.

Edward J. Berwind, age 88, reputed to be the largest individual owner of coal properties in the United States, passed away at his New York home on August 21.

The American continent contains 94 per cent of the certain and probable reserves of lignite and 49 per cent of the coal reserves of the world. Asia follows second with 29 per cent. These figures recently compiled by Dr. H. Meis and appearing in "Gluckauf."

The Southern Wyoming Coal Operators' Association at its annual meeting in Rock Springs, September 25, named the following officers to carry on its affairs for the ensuing year: Thos. J. O'Brien, Salt Lake City, President; W. J. Thompson, Denver, Vice President; L. W. Mitchell, Cheyenne, Secretary-Treasurer.

The number of mines at work in Great Britain has been steadily reduced from 2,861 in 1927 to 2,075 in 1935—the majority of mines closed down being small properties and the effect on the capacity of the industry of the closing of these has been offset by the progress of mechanized mining.

The actual number of persons employed in the coal mining industry in Great Britain in 1913 was 1,104,406. In 1935 this force was reduced to 769,474, this reduction, it is claimed, due to a progressive increase in production per person employed as well as to reduced demand.

Business Week, New York, said in a recent issue, "Refinement of the automatic stoker in particular is viewed as the salvation of the coal industry since it controverts selling points of competing fuels, principally as to cleanliness, convenience and regulation of heat. The automatic stoker is receiving increasing public acceptance. In the first seven months of 1934, sales totaled 7,874 units; in the like period of 1935 13,590, and up to July 31 of this year 26,051. Sales for the year are estimated at 100,000 units."

# Armistice Day

By JAMES L. LIBBY

IT IS fitting that we, on the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, recount the events at the close of the World War which immediately preceded it. Upon the eve of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, the world stood breathless as the fortune of battle swayed back and forth on the Western front. There Allied troops, of which our brave soldiers were a part, were in a death grapple with those of the Triple Entente.

In order that we get the true Armistice spirit it will be well to peruse the stirring circumstances that surrounded the signing of the momentous document that brought an end to the most disastrous, the most sanguinary war the world has ever known. The war had waged for more than three years and nation after nation caught fire until the whole world was ablaze. Five million American soldiers were in the field and almost eighty thousand had laid down their lives on the blood-soaked battlefields of France, Belgium, Italy and Russia. The United States was mobilized to a man and the uppermost thought of every one was war—red, destructive war.

On the eve of the Armistice the American soldiers were plunging into the cauldron of the Meuse-Argonne to face crack German and Prussian divisions. The Allies, sapped by years of war, with indomitable courage were facing what they believed to be their Armageddon. The air was surcharged with tenseness. Soldiers everywhere believed that the final stage had come. Peace would dawn soon or else there would follow a more terrific period than the terrible one in which they were engaged.

Who of us can gauge the depth of feeling of Marshal Foch, or the bitterness of defeat of Marshal von Hindenburg, when at 12:30 a. m. on November 7th the following wireless dispatch was flashed across the Allied front lines, as told by historians from official source records of the War:

"German General Headquarters to the Allies' General Headquarters—the German Commander-in-Chief to Marshal Foch:

"The German Government, having been informed through the President of the United States that Marshal Foch has received powers to receive accredited representatives of the German Government and communicate to them conditions of an Armistice, the following plenipotentiaries have been named by it:

"Mathias Erzberger, General H. K. A. von Winderfeld, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, General von Grunel, and Naval Captain von Salow.

"The plenipotentiaries request that they be informed by wireless of the place where they can meet Marshal Foch. They will proceed by automo-

bile, with subordinates of staff, to the place appointed."

Exactly an hour later the following telegraphic wireless was flashed to Germany:

"To the German Commander-in-Chief: If the German plenipotentiaries desire to meet Marshal Foch and ask him for an armistice, they will present themselves to the French outposts of the Chimay - Fourmies - la Capelle - Guise road. Orders have been given to receive them and conduct them to the spot fixed for the meeting."

After some delay the Germans came, five cars being permitted to cross the French lines, mingling with the muddy, tangled motor traffic. Being joined by two French cars, they were taken to the Forest of Compiègne, where in railroad trains they deliberated three days, finally signing the terms as dictated by Marshal Foch without material modification.

The terms of the Armistice were all that could be desired by the Allies. They called, among other things, for cessation of operations by land, air and sea, within six hours, and immediate evacuation of invaded countries to be completed within fourteen days. Occupation of the left bank of the Rhine by the Allies was arranged. All inhabitants of countries evacuated, including hostages, persons under trial or convicted, were to be freed. There was to be immediate repatriation without reciprocity. All of the munitions of war and engines of war, including the submarines that ravaged our shipping, were to be surrendered. The German troops were to lay down their arms, destroy nothing, and disband.

And be it said here to the immortal glory of our soldiers that the hob-nailed shoes of American troops never withdrew from one inch of conquered no-man's land.

Terms having been reached, the news was flashed to the world, that the war was over. "Armistice—November 11th" and "peace" were on every tongue. The news was received with hysterical, noisy, wild joy in New York and Paris and London and in every village and every home where fathers, mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts waited. But on that line, which had opened its ranks to permit the German envoys to pass, was a deadly calm as the blast of cannon, the chatter of machine guns and the crack of rifles ceased as the message came, "cease firing eleventh hour, eleventh day, eleventh month; stand fast on ground obtained at that time."

The all-consuming joy, the over-sweeping emotion of the first Armistice Day we cannot reproduce on its anniversary. That was a thing of the moment, a rush of relief from the strain and anguish of the years which had preceded it. But in our calmer celebrations now we have an opportunity to



look with clear vision at the significance which surrounds Armistice Day.

The great objectives of the World War which were sought to be gained in the crushing of the Prussian military power and the signing of the Armistice were embodied in those two famous phrases, "To make the world safe for democracy" and "A war to end war." These were the things that America was fighting for, the things for which the nation sacrificed and men died. This anniversary of the Armistice is a fitting time to consider how the nation is going forward in the realization of these things.

First let us consider how the principles of democracy are faring right here in our own country. One of the facts which strikes a student of the American government is that so large a percentage of us Americans who are supposed to be governing ourselves do not go to the polls and vote. Previous to the last election hardly half of those eligible to do so exercised their right of franchise. Only a small percentage of us make any study of the problems of government, and only a handful have any part in the councils of the political parties which frame policies and put forward the candidates.

This does not look like a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." It is not. We are neglecting our government and the result is the same as if we neglected our businesses, our farms or our homes. Our government is just as good as the effort we put into it.

The feeling of distrust in the government apparent today is dangerous to democracy. It is threatening to shake the trust in the principles on which our government rests. People who do not have full confidence in their government are apt to be ready to listen to those who have schemes for other forms of rule. Conditions brought about by lack of confidence such as now exist are harrowing the ground for seeds of radicalism and bolshevism which are being so industriously sown.

If the belief becomes general and firm-seated that good government cannot be obtained under a democracy the country will be ready to try some other form. The last few years have seen more than one country turn to dictatorship for relief from corruption and inefficiency which existed under constitutional governments. The world is in a state of unrest and Europe is a seething cauldron which may boil over any minute, engulfing the nations of the world in another world war.

It is up to us to see that the form of government our war dead gave their lives to defend does not become discredited. If our government is to remain a democracy it must be a government by a representative majority of the people. Every citizen who does not perform his citizen's duty is aiding the powers who seek to subvert and override the principle of popular government.

## American Red Cross Roll Call

The campaign for membership in the American Red Cross, it is expected, will be held in this vicinity on November 11 to 26.

Lending a helping hand to those overtaken by flood, catastrophe, hurricane, tornado, pestilence, famine, disaster, etc., it is to be hoped that our employes and their families will support liberally the coming Roll Call. There are various memberships in the organization, the One Dollar Card being the minimum—every one can afford this amount. The membership sought for the drive is five million.



Mr. John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers, Washington, D. C., strongly favors the work performed by this humanitarian organization in the following words:

"The American Red Cross is vitally important to the people of a nation as a practical instrument by which they may effectively give a helping hand to their less fortunate neighbors. Problems of an economic character, of disease, accident and disaster, are solved through its ministrations. I believe that all Americans should support it strongly."

## Thanksgiving

THE Thanksgiving festival, as now observed, was first celebrated on American soil by the Pilgrims in the year 1621. When they planted their seeds in the spring of that year, they well knew that their lives depended upon what the harvest turned out to be. They had witnessed but one previous Autumn in the land of their adoption and the year above mentioned gave every evidence that nature simply outdid itself in bountiful crops, plenty of game, etc., everything pointing to the fact that there would be no shortage of food the coming winter. A three-day's feast was proclaimed by the Governor of the colony and the tables literally groaned with the rich provender piled upon them. This celebration was repeated for many years—later on many of the states followed out the custom. In 1864, President Lincoln named by proclamation the fourth Thursday of November as a national holiday. His successor, President Johnson, issued a new proclamation to cover the feast and since that time each succeeding President has followed suit, the Governors of the several states, upon receiving the edict of the President, issued their own, so that, it will be patent to everyone that since 1865 Thanksgiving Day has been an annual national holiday.

### FASHION NOTE

She: "What will men wear this Fall?"

Husband: "The clothes they bought in 1928."

# » » » Ye Old Timers « « «

## Outstanding Record of Old Timers

Of the fifty-seven thousand employees of the General Electric Company, nearly one-half have service of ten years and over, according to a recent survey of their records. Of the remaining total of approximately twenty-two thousand, practically one-half has from five to nine years, the remainder running from one to four years. One man has more than fifty years' connection with the Company; twenty-one have been on the pay rolls from forty-five to forty-nine years; and one hundred and twenty-five have from forty to forty-four years. The total of employees with forty years and over is 147, two of them being women. The total of those with twenty-five years service and over is 4,800. The total of those between ten and fourteen years' service is just over ten thousand, and the total from ten to twenty-four years is approximately 22,000.

Miss Ellen Leivo of Hanna has received an appointment as Stewardess for United Air Lines and will fly out of Los Angeles on a coast run. She graduated from the Hanna High School, also has a diploma as a registered nurse at a Glendale, California hospital. She is a daughter of Leander Leivo, one of our Old Timers at Hanna, and is receiving congratulations from her many friends in Hanna and vicinity.

Frank L. McCarty, Ogden, Utah, ex-President of Old Timers' Association, has been at Pinedale for several weeks past making arrangements for the closing of his summer home. While in the North Country, he did a little fishing—just enough to furnish fresh trout for the mid-day meal each day.

Assistant Chief Engineer, James L. Libby and wife, spent their vacation at Cheyenne and Denver.

## Death of Lillian Murto

Lillian Juliana Murto, oldest daughter of one of our Old Timers at Superior (Gust Murto) passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on Monday, October 5, funeral services held at a local mortuary on Sunday, October 11, interment in Mountain View Cemetery here.

The young lady was born in Cumberland March 16, 1913, and lived there most of her life until the family transferred to Superior in 1928. She was employed in the office of the Company Doctor at that point. Surviving are her parents, two sisters and two brothers, to whom the sympathy of the community is extended.

## James Gonzales Killed

Mr. James Gonzales, Fireman at the Company's Power Plant at Rock Springs, was instantly killed early Sunday morning, September 27, while motor-ing to work. He had stopped at the filling station at the Sunlight Bakery, which had not at that hour opened for the daily business, and in endeavoring to reach the right side of the highway, a westbound bus collided with his auto demolishing it and dam-aging the front end of the bus. A coroner's inquest was impanelled Sunday night and after listening

to eye-witnesses de-clared the accident unavoi-dable and exonerated the bus driver from blame.

Mr. Gonzales was born at Trinidad, Colorado, March 7, 1867, and came to Rock Springs some 44 years ago, where he entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company in 1900 and had been steadily in its serv-ice since that year.

He was an honored member of the Old



Mr. James Gonzales.

Timers Association and also belonged to the Fra-ternal Order of Eagles.

His widow (Julia), two married daughters, a nephew (Fred of Rock Springs) and a brother (Eugene, residing at Boise, Idaho) are survivors and to them is extended sincerest sympathy in their time of affliction.

The funeral service was held at the family home, Rev. H. C. Swezy officiating, on Wednesday after-noon, with interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

## Old Timer Mark L. Boksich Passes Away

Mark L. Boksich, after a lengthy illness, passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on Octo-ber 10, 1936. Funeral service was held from North Side Catholic Church October 14th, Rev. Albin Gni-dovec officiating, interment being in St. Joseph Cem-etry.

Mr. Boksich was born in Dalmatia on January 2, 1884, and his initial service with the Company was



as a miner in No. 7 here in 1911. He also, at one time, was employed in Mines 4 and 10 at Rock Springs. He was naturalized at Butte, Montana, in 1917. He had never married. Was a member of the Old Timers Association. As far as known, he had no close relatives in this country other than a cousin and a nephew.

## Life Begins at 70

IN A recent number of "Clinical Medicine and Surgery," Dr. Wm. A. McKeever, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, describes a curriculum which is teaching nearly one thousand maturates, none under 70, the secret of successful old age. Webster defines mature: to ripen, to mature; the Doctor explains the word "Elderly persons with youthful viewpoints." The oldest pupil, Mr. J. J. Allen, is 112, and upon reaching that birthday he cut a huge cake for his 700 classmates attending the party, and, upon a later date, he took a hike of seven miles. Mr. Allen supports himself partly through his gardens.

The Doctor many years ago, while Professor of Philosophy at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, organized an experimental class, all over eighty, and later started schools of larger groups. His school at Oklahoma City begun three years ago charges no fees, dues or tuition and requires that his students must have attained the age of seventy. His classes are drawn from Oklahoma City and neighboring towns.

To shut-in cases, Dr. McKeever gives private instruction.

"The aged," says Dr. McKeever, "are by far our most neglected class of citizens.

"We do not recognize the fact that they need a peculiar diet regimen, a peculiar form of employment, a peculiar management of the social relations, a peculiar, new, forward-looking program for the guidance of their after-years.

"Neither physical pain, chronic illness, mental weakness, senility nor similar disabilities are natural accompaniments of advancing age. On the other hand, I assert that these drooping, dwindling, dulling features of late life are practically all avoidable, by the use of some simple measures of care, guidance and inspiration."

The motto of the school is "Something interesting for every member to do." It teaches ten rules of living for maturates:

1. Pursue extreme moderation in the use of rich and, especially, acid-bearing foods. Eat a diet emphasizing fruits and vegetables—the laxative alkaline foods.

2. Use only such foods as will maintain regular, —active elimination of wastes from the body as fast as they are formed.

3. Pursue some light employment or have a hobby—some project sufficient to entice permanent interest and furnish some physical exercise.

4. Get some fun out of life—simple games, interest in sports, attendance at lectures and theaters, reading humorous literature.

5. Get out daily in the sun and air, without regard to weather conditions—walking, auto-riding, outside employment; avoid the habit of fear of braving the storm.

6. Keep in touch with the daily news, with current events, political changes, national and international affairs.

7. Cultivate systematically the spirit of friendliness, aiming to make contacts outside the immediate family circle and preserving the habit of sociability.

8. Avoid complaining, fault-finding; don't go around saying modern times are degenerate; avoid the old-age habit of brooding over the past.

9. Have some kind of regular connection with the church and its members. Study the Bible and engage in social service under some church body.

10. Cultivate an optimistic philosophy of life by reflecting cheerfully on world progress and higher spiritual values; have a hopeful outlook on possible immortality.

To study this curriculum, Dr. McKeever's maturates attend regular classes, at which he sometimes lectures them, but more often gives the whole time to recitation by the pupils. They sing, tell stories and talk about their hobbies.

The favorite hobbies are gardening, knitting reading and painting pictures. A few go in for more strenuous items such as wood-chopping, taking music lessons and cabinet-making. One centenarian, goes regularly to the movies; he hasn't missed a film in Oklahoma City in five years.

One ninety-six-year-old writes and sings his own songs. A cobbler of ninety-one continues his craft. A ninety-eight-year-old mother keeps house for her eighty-year-old son.

About three persons in 100,000 are 100 or over in this country. The total number of centenarians is 3,964. The modern medicine and sanitation have reduced the death rate of children and young folk, the length of life has not been increased. More people live to be seventy than did a generation ago, but only about the same number reach 100 as did last century. That can be remedied, thinks Dr. McKeever. He now devotes his whole time to the School for Maturates, which he finances privately. His pupils, for the most part, are members of the middle and poorer classes.

## TO THE POINT

"The minister certainly preached a powerful sermon on vanity and extravagance, didn't he?"

"Yes, and his wife was sitting there with a new dress and a new hat on."

"That explains everything—I wondered why he was so worked up."

## Improve Your Home Surroundings

Make your home look beautiful. Flowers, a lawn, shrubs, trees, and in another corner put your vegetables. In the Fall, you'll visualize it with joy—you'll be proud of it—it will afford eye-appeal to yourself and family besides your neighbors and passers-by. Careful attention to keeping out weeds, proper cultivation and sprinkling will work wonders and may permit your entering the list of fortunate winners in our annual garden contests.

Flowers that seem to thrive here: golden glow, delphinium, calendula, zinnia, petunias, clarkia, gladioli, dahlias, shasta and other species of daisies,

phlox, asters, pinks, snap-dragons and so on down a long list.

We are inviting your especial attention to a few photographs which bear out the assertions made earlier in this brief article.

- 1 Residence of Mrs. Mary Glen, 519 "C" St.
- 2 and 3 were taken in mid-August in Bunning Park.
- 4 Residence of Mr. F. Tallmire. Wardell Court.

Another opportunity is afforded you to display your offerings at the Annual Woman's Club Flower Show, usually held early in August, some cash awards made thereat, other prizes in ribbons.





## Schools

THE Associated Students of the Rock Springs High School recently completed its organization for the 1936-1937 term. Following is the roster of officials: President, Mary Murphy; Vice President, Clarence Samuels; Secretary, Donna Jean Foote; Treasurer, Thelma Lietz; Faculty Advisor, Miss Myrtle Agnew.

At the annual meeting of the Southwest district of the Wyoming Teachers' Association held here October 2-3, the principal addresses were ably delivered by Dr. Geo. A. H. Frasier, President of the Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley, Colorado, considered one of the West's outstanding educators. The session was held in the auditorium of the high school and was largely attended by teachers of this city and surrounding towns, as well as by the public. Dr. Frasier recently returned from a European trip and had a large fund of knowledge and information of conditions abroad, one of his topics being "War Clouds Over Europe."

Below is the result of the annual election of officers: L. L. Bender, Cokeville, President; Edith Peters, Green River, Vice President; A. A. Quick, Mountain View, and S. M. Boucher, Kemmerer, Executive Committee.

"The Sagebrusher," the official organ of Rock Springs High School, has entered upon its fourteenth year of publication. Irene Lucas is its Editor; Ina Maude Seale, Business Manager, with Paul Yedinak and Marjorie Manley as her assistants.

Miss M. M. Alberty, a graduate of Ames College, Iowa, recently assumed the duties of Home Economics Instructor in the local high school, succeeding Miss Sophie McLimans, who has accepted a place on the staff of the Sheridan High School.

Superior schools under Mr. A. L. Keeney, Superintendent, opened as per schedule with its three principals and 25 teachers, and, in addition, a record enrollment.

Rock Springs High School has added to its rolls some 34 new students representing eight states.

Over 80 girls have joined the Glee Club at the local high. The boys' organization will be formed later.

Registration at Wyoming University has broken all records and a new mark of 1700, it is expected, will be reached.

Much rejoicing at the outcome of the Cheyenne-Rock Springs High Schools' football match held here on September 26—19 to 7 in favor of the local Tigers—the extreme cold and blustery weather, undoubtedly, keeping many from attending.

A recent report of an official of the Department of the Interior states that there are approximately 400,000 teachers employed in the rural schools of the United States, teaching nearly 11,000,000 children. Of the total number of teachers, about 150,000 or 40 per cent, are teaching in one-room schools. The average rural teacher receives a salary of \$926 a year, teaches for 163 days, and has an education equivalent to a little less than one year beyond high school graduation. Forty thousand of the rural school teachers are Negroes.

## Sodium Lighting

All main highways entering Schenectady County, New York, are now lighted for safe night driving for motorists and safety for pedestrians. The lighting program was begun by the County in the late summer of 1929 and in September of this year 24 miles additional were added. Eighteen miles of Route 7 highway are illuminated by 391 G. E. sodium units rated at 10,000 lumens each. It is claimed that the above is the longest single stretch of sodium lighting in the world. In celebration of the big event, the people of Duanesburg, N. Y., and surrounding towns to the number of 20,000 turned from their tasks to inaugurate the new service. Schools closed; baseball and other sports were enjoyed; fireworks sizzled; a huge barbecue; radio broadcast and many other features were carried out.

Ten thousand-lumen sodium vapor units have also been used on U. S. Highway 41 north of Chicago.

## Wyoming's New Episcopal Bishop

The venerable Winfred H. Ziegler, archdeacon of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago for six years, Thursday, October 15, was elected bishop of the Wyoming diocese by the church's house of bishops, concluding its annual meeting in Evanston, Illinois.

Bishop Ziegler succeeds the late Rt. Rev. Elmer N. Schmuck in the Wyoming See.

## SHED BARRELS OF TEARS OVER IT

Johnnie (looking out of the window): "Oh, mother, an automobile just went by as big as a barn."

Mother: "Johnnie, why do you exaggerate so terribly? I've told you forty million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't do a bit of good!"

## THEIR MONEY'S WORTH

Dad criticised the sermon. Mother thought the organist made a lot of mistakes. Sister didn't like the choir's singing. But they all shut up when little Billy chipped in with the remark: "I think it was a darn good show for a nickel."

# » » Of Interest to Women « «

## Some Choice Recipes

### BAKED APPLE AND CHEESE PUDDING

3 cups stale bread crumbs	1 cup grated American cheese
2 cups sliced apples	1 tablespoon butter
1/2 cup sugar	1/2 cup orange juice
Cinnamon	1/4 cup water

Place half of bread crumbs in a buttered baking dish, cover with apples, sugar, cheese and a generous sprinkling of cinnamon. Add remaining bread crumbs, dot with the butter and pour the orange juice and water over it. Bake about 30 minutes in a 350-degree oven. Cover dish while baking. Serve either warm or cold with thin cream.

### CORN BREAD STICKS

Mix and sift 1 cup corn meal, 3/4 cup flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Then add 1/2 cup hot boiled hominy mixed with 1/4 cup butter, 1 cup milk and 1 well beaten egg. Turn into buttered corn stick pans and bake in a moderate oven about 25 minutes.

### EGGLESS CORN MUFFINS

Mix and sift 1 cup corn meal, 1/2 cup pastry flour, 1/4 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Add 1 cup milk and 2 tablespoons melted butter. Pour into buttered muffin pans and bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

### EGGLESS RYE MUFFINS

Mix and sift 2 cups rye flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 4 teaspoons sugar. Add 1 cup milk and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Mix quickly. Do not beat. Bake in greased muffin pans about 20 minutes in a hot oven.

### RYE POPOVERS

Mix and sift 2/3 cup rye meal, 1/3 cup flour and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup milk gradually, 2 well beaten eggs and 1 teaspoon melted butter. Beat vigorously 2 or 3 minutes with an egg beater. Turn into hissing hot iron popover pans and bake in a hot oven about 40 minutes.

### POPOVERS

Beat 3 eggs until very light. Add gradually 1 pint of milk and 1 pint of sifted flour. Beat vigorously with an egg beater. Put 1/4 teaspoon butter into each hot popover cup and fill about two-thirds full. Bake about 45 minutes in a rather quick oven. The popovers should be light and hollow.

## Salads

Fresh fruits and vegetables may be used in salad form for variety. A salad can be made up of any food; fruits, vegetables, meat, fish and eggs are a few food items that can be used. A salad can be a main dish or a dessert. When making a salad, select ingredients for health, contrast in color, and harmony in flavor, and you will always have a successful dish. Following are a few good rules for salad making:

1. Do not overcrowd or let greens project beyond edge of plate.
  2. Dry all greens gently with towel or napkin.
  3. Prepare and chill ingredients in advance, but do not assemble and dress salad until the last minute, just before serving.
  4. Simple green salads are especially appetizing when made at the table in a large salad bowl.
- Last, but not least, variety is provided by different seasonings in the dressing.

## Decoration of Your Table for Your Thanksgiving Day Dinner

Thanksgiving is a day when everyone likes the old-fashioned kind of hospitality best. So the table decoration should be kept simple and informal, in keeping with the spirit of the day. As the family is usually large on Thanksgiving Day, and the meal itself a big one, there is not likely to be room on the table for elaborate decorations. However, a few deft touches can do much to lend Thanksgiving atmosphere.

For the centerpiece, a bowl overflowing with fruit—purple grapes, red apples, glowing oranges—lends the festive atmosphere of plenty. The base of the bowl may be festooned with colored autumn leaves. The flickering flames of tall candles with their warm, mellow light will clothe the room in a feeling of peace and well-being.

Paper streamers of warm autumn colors may be run from the centerpiece to the places. If cards are used they may take the form of turkey gobblers, or yellow chrysanthemums, or horns-of-plenty. The paper nut-cups may be made unusual by attaching them to paraffined autumn leaves, and bending the stem of the leaf up to the brim of the cup, like a handle.

## Activities of Women

Having built one house and started another, Mrs. M. Hinchloy of Rainworth, England, has issued a



building challenge to any woman of that country. She constructed a six-room, brick house mostly by her own labor. She has moved into it and is now erecting a bungalow.

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Mrs. Violet McTurk, who lives in the jungles of British Guiana alone except for a few native Indians who work for her, acts as guide to parties of scientists, motion picture men and sightseers who go there to see the famous Kaieteur fall, which is up the Potaro river. In between she supervises the Indians who work her gold claims. She also runs a store, a sort of trading post, where the miners get their supplies.

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The girl of Bonda Porjas, in southern India, takes her chosen man into the jungle, where she applies fire to his bare back; if the pain draws a yell from him, he is rejected.

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Mrs. Martha Watkins of Enid, Okla., spends her leisure hours making fabrics for her own clothing at a spinning wheel more than 100 years old which her mother taught her to operate.

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Mrs. George Spencer of Moncton, N. B., has been elected president of the Canadian National Council of Women, succeeding Miss Winifred Kydd, who held the office five years.

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The best woman pistol and revolver shot in America is Mrs. Marion Semnelmeyer, aged 28, of Los Angeles, Calif. In three months she has won five big matches, including the great northwest international civilian championship, for both men and women.

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Hairdressing is the latest treatment for women mental patients. The London Séveralls Mental hospital has instituted a hairdressing room on the theory that the restoration of a patient's self-respect has a strong psychological influence for the better.

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One-third of all office and factory workers in soviet Russia are women. Women workers in industry alone now number 2,627,000, whereas prior to the world war there were only 600,000.

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Mme. Jouga, a 100 year old widow, has been decorated in Toulouse, France, with the French military medal in recognition of her services in army canteens, which began in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

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In Corea middle aged women of the higher class and young women of all classes wear hats six feet in circumference.

## Household Hints

### PREPARING FOWL

Try sprinkling a damp cloth with ordinary baking soda and rubbing it over the bird after it has been singed and cleaned. This will leave the meat a clean, white color and remove the stubborn film which has a way of remaining even after the most thorough washing.

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### TABLE PAD

A dining room table pad can be made easily from heavy corrugated cardboard boxes, of the sort the canned goods comes in. Your grocer probably has more of these boxes than he has any use for and will be glad to give you as many as you want. Cut the pieces to measurement and tape them together so they can be folded and stored away after using.

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### TO REMOVE MILDEW STAINS

This is one of the most obstinate discolorations with which to contend. The easiest way is to use Javelle water (a prepared solution for removing stains which can be purchased at any drug store)—one part Javelle, and two parts clear water. Immerse the whole piece in this for from three to ten minutes, stirring frequently. Wash thoroughly, adding a little lemon juice or vinegar to the rinsing water.

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### SILVERWARE

Large pieces of silverware which are badly tarnished may be cleaned much more easily by warming them over a hot register or in warm water before polishing.

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### AN EXTRA TOUCH

If the windowsills have become spattered and spoiled by the sudden rain pouring thru the screens, scrub off the soil with a clean cloth and whiting and when dry give them a coat of white enamel. This quick action will save you a great deal of trouble later on and keep the sills always in good condition.

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Green corn and tomatoes combine into a pleasing chowder.

Buttermilk is more palatable when a pinch of salt is added.

Never serve potatoes and macaroni on the same menu. They have the same food value.

It is nice to dress up the cooked meat stew by piping the top with mashed potatoes.

Baste the goose with salted water instead of the drippings from it and a great deal of the heavy, greasy flavor will be taken away.

# » » » Our Young Women « « «

## Styles and Fashions

THE new Fall fashions show the graceful swing skirt with its accompanying sleeve and shoulder detail. Beads, white collar and bow tie, embroidery on cuffs and collars, pockets and on hems, ruching at collar. Smooth fitting skirts with flared gorings at the back or stitch-down pleats or gathers. Black predominates. Bright colors are out in front in wools.

A tailored suit of gray shaved lamb is appealing—its fur skirt bell-shaped flaring out at the mid-calf hem. The jacket tailored and fitted has rather broad shoulders. Completing the costume are a gray woolen blouse and a hat of the gray-lamb material mentioned above.

Evening gowns are shown in fur. Fine broadtail is handled like cloth for a long gown seen recently. Fur, as has been stated many times previously, plays a most important part in the Fall and Winter clothes on display in windows which show the newest collections.

Costume jewelry will be outstanding—reports from the East announcing there will be a great feeling for elegance this Fall. Jewels, flowers, head-dresses all point to the fact that women will appear in the height of their glory when so bedecked at the theatre, at dinner dansants, etc. From Paris comes word that gold or silver hairpins make novelty scarf pins.

When "fed up" on cafe or restaurant meals and one seeks the seclusion of the dining room at home for a good meal, it will be quite *au fait* then to slip into pajamas. They are of a more elegant version than previously; some of black velvet, the bodice with a deep décolletage with the blue and silver lame coat. They are cut without a ripple over the hips and made to flare so that the division is scarcely noticeable. Some have low-necked bodices with lame or brocade coats.

## Taking Inventory of Yourself

EVIDENCE on all sides points to the fact that much more attention is paid to the perfectly groomed, reasonably attractive girl of intelligence than to a wide-eyed, slow-witted, ravishingly pretty one.

Naturally, beauty is—always has been, always will be, a definite asset. But its value is doubly im-

portant if the mouth which is part of it speaks softly and utters sentences worth listening to, if the eyes light up with sincere interest when others talk, if its expression changes to suit the occasion and the mind behind it is full of something more than current fashions and meaningless thoughts, the invariable result of too much concentration on the personal pronoun.

Even though your figure, hair and features are merely so-so, you still can be lovely—almost beautiful—and popular beyond even your dearest dreams. You have only to develop charm and an interesting personality. These worthwhile substitutes for whatever you lack in physical pulchritude are within your reach.

Groom your hair, face and body until they are as flawless as you can make them. Wear becoming clothes (becoming doesn't mean expensive), and keep them clean and pressed.

Next, develop a hobby. It makes no difference whether you collect stamps, old prints, snapshots or butterflies. The object is to busy yourself with something that is apart from your business life and your general social activities. If it's a hobby that others like to hear about, so much the better.

Read, read, read! Read newspapers and magazines to find out what is going on in the world about you. Read history to know what has gone before. Develop a taste for good fiction and biography. Remember what you read.

Try to be interested in people. Don't make them listen to your life story unless they beg for it. Instead, insist upon hearing theirs. Someone once said that if you let a person talk about himself for one hour and show real enthusiasm while he is doing it, you have made a friend.

## YOUR FINGERNAILS

IF YOUR fingernails peel, split and are otherwise troublesome, ask your manicurist to substitute an orange stick for that fine little steel gadget with which she removes dry skin underneath the edges of the cuticle. Energetic scraping with metal objects has been known to cause nails to peel at the base and the peeling process to proceed downward to the tips.

Splits often are caused by excessive dryness or a not-quite-up-to-par physical condition, or both. If you have such defects, give yourself hot oil manicures and, every night for a month, rub cuticle cream or olive oil around nails and fingertips.

Hot oil manicures are easy to do at home. Simply file your nails, then soak fingertips in warm olive oil for 10 minutes before you push back cuticle,



wash and apply polish. Or you can wrap the fingers in cotton which has been soaked in hot oil.

White spots and ridges generally are the results of run-down health or lack of certain vitamins in the daily diet. Eat more fresh vegetables and green salads and see what happens. Add to these a quart of milk or buttermilk a day, two large glasses of orange juice or one of orange juice and one of grapefruit juice and it's almost certain that ridges and white spots will disappear. Not overnight, of course, or within a few weeks, so don't waste your time looking for miracles. Just be patient and keep on eating sensibly and drinking milk and fruit juices.

### CARE OF THE TEETH

For the sake of your teeth, lovely lady, eat plenty of hard and dry foods, like raw vegetables and bread crusts. This practice stimulates a copious flow of saliva. If teeth are not in a healthy condition, cut down on starches and sweets and drink a quart of milk.

The toothbrush should have firm bristles that won't bend. The teeth should be scoured, outer and inner surfaces and as much of the side portions as the brush can reach. Bleeding gums are a sign that all is not well; an examination by your dentist is in order.

### Girl Scout Notes

At the 22nd National Convention of the Girl Scouts of America held in Cincinnati, Ohio, week of October 12-16, Mrs. Herbert Clark Hoover was re-elected President. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of President Harrison, was named Honorary Vice President. Rock Springs was represented at the session in the person of Mrs. Hubert Webster, Regional Chairman.

Prior to the opening of the big convention, Mrs. Hoover disclosed she became interested in scouting "before there were any girl scouts".

"It was due to my father," she explained. "He had no son, and as he loved the out-of-doors, he took me with him on his camping, fishing and tramping trips over foothills and up into mountains, spending days and nights in the open.

"He taught me to make a camp-fire and to cook over it, showed me how to pitch a tent and instructed me in nature lore and woodcraft. It was a fine start in life and probably accounts directly for my interest in the Girl Scout movement today."

### Girl Scout Leaders Appointed for the Coming Year

THE local Council of the Girl Scouts has announced the appointment of Scout Leaders for the ensuing year.

#### Troop 15

Mrs. Carl Bell, captain; Mrs. M. Castelletto,

lieutenant. Meeting night at Washington School Tuesdays following dismissal of school.

#### Nightingale Troop

Miss Margaret Chambers, captain; Miss Camille Brown and Mrs. Lloyd Magar, lieutenants. Meets at the Congregational Church Monday evenings.

#### Indian Paint Brush Troop No. 4, Junior High School Girls

Mrs. Ralph Mullin, captain. Meets at the Social Hall of Methodist Church, Fridays at 4 P. M.

#### Troop 13

Mrs. D. P. Miller, captain. Meets at Yellowstone School Thursday afternoons.

#### Young Wyoming Troop

Miss Anna Corneliussen, captain; Miss Frances Peters, Miss Myrna Roberts and Miss Millicent Roberts, lieutenants. Meets at 4:30 P. M. on Mondays, No. 4 Community Hall.

#### Nyoda Troop

Miss Anna Corneliussen, captain; Mrs. Angus Hatt, lieutenant. Meets 7 P. M. Mondays.

#### Bluebird Troop

Miss Anna Corneliussen, captain; Lieutenant to be named later. Meets Social Hall Methodist Church Tuesday afternoons.

#### Dines

Mrs. Angela Silva, captain.

#### Quealy

Miss Ina Sayo, captain.

#### Reliance

Mrs. M. W. Medill, captain.

She could swing a six-pound dumbbell,  
She could fence and she could box;  
She could row upon the river,  
She could clamber 'mong the rocks;  
She could golf from morn till evening,  
And play tennis all day long;  
But she couldn't help her mother—  
'Cause she wasn't very strong.

### Noted Wyoming Educator and Scientist Dies

WIDE-SPREAD sorrow was expressed by the people of Wyoming generally when it became known that Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, one of the state's most distinguished citizens, had died at her home at Laramie, Sunday, October 11.

Dr. Hebard was widely known, not only throughout Wyoming, but beyond the confines of her adopted state, for her educational and scientific work.

Dr. Hebard was born in Clinton, Iowa, July 2, 1861, her father being Rev. George D. A. Hebard, a Congregational minister. She graduated from the

University of Iowa in 1882 with a bachelor of science degree, obtained her A. M. from the same institution in 1885, and her doctor of philosophy from Illinois Wesleyan in 1893. She was the first woman to receive a science degree at Iowa State, and the first to study surveying in the engineering college. She came to Wyoming in 1882 as a draftsman in the United States surveyor general's office in Cheyenne, remaining in that position until 1891. For a short time she served as deputy state engineer under Dr. Elwood Mead.

Dr. Hebard's long service with the University of Wyoming started in 1891, when she joined the faculty as librarian and instructor in political economy and science. She also served as a member of the Board of Trustees from that time until 1904, and during the entire period and until 1908, served as secretary of the Board.

She was admitted to the Wyoming bar in 1898, and to practice before the Wyoming Supreme Court in 1914. She was a member of the State Historical Society, and secretary of the Wyoming Oregon Trail Commission, traveling extensively throughout Wyoming, locating and marking the pioneer routes of travel.

She was noted as an author, her publications including "The History and Government of Wyoming," a standard text in virtually every Wyoming school; "Pathbreakers from River to Ocean"; "Sacajawea, the Pilot of Lewis and Clark"; "The Bozeman Trail" (in collaboration with E. A. Brininstool); and "Washakie." She was also a member of many educational and scientific associations, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of University Professors, the Daughters of the American Revolution; Phi Kappa Phi, national scholastic society; Phi Gamma Nu, social science honorary, and Pi Beta Phi, social sorority. She was the first president of the Wyoming Library Association.

In 1921 she received the bronze medal annually awarded by the Casper Kiwanis Club for outstanding public service.

It would be difficult to evaluate her services to Wyoming and to the State University. Her contacts, both as an educator and as a wise counselor to many of the students over her long period of service would be hard to estimate.

The news of her death will be received with sorrow, not only by her wide circle of friends and associates, but particularly by the large number of students with whom she came in contact during her long term with the University.

The funeral, which was largely attended, was held at St. Matthew's Cathedral, at Laramie, Tuesday, October 13th, at 2 P. M. The services were conducted jointly by Dean Eric Montizambert of St. Matthew's and the Rev. Charles A. Bennett, rector of St. Mark's Church in Cheyenne.

In her death, Wyoming has indeed lost one of its outstanding and distinguished citizens.

## Boy Scout Activities

### The National Boy Scout Jamboree

JAMES E. WEST, Chief Scout Executive, says, in a recent message to boys concerning the forthcoming National Boy Scout Jamboree at Washington, D. C., early in the summer of 1937:

"One of my great interests in this event is the fact that it will be a demonstration on a nationwide scale of the values of friendship and tolerance. There will be thousands of boys from every nook and cranny of the country camping together, sharing their unusual, yes their soul-stirring experience. My heart's interest in the Jamboree is very keen, because I believe that in no other way can we so dramatically impress upon the entire American nation the values of brotherhood, friendship, and tolerance. The values of this Jamboree will not affect just the thousands of boys who have an opportunity to take part, but will have a direct motivating effect upon the hundreds of thousands of other Scouts in their home communities. Yes, more than that. I really believe that such a demonstration as this will have an enriching effect upon all the boys throughout this land and upon—who knows—generations to come. There is no better way of developing close friendships, and very often life-long friendships, than through camping and hiking together—yes the camp fire with all of its romance. The Jamboree is going to furnish an opportunity for camping and hiking not only with boys from your own Troop and your own part of the country, but with boys from all over the United States and, we hope, from many parts of the world. We hope it will prove to be a 'garden for long worth-while friendships.'"

### Scout Troops Being Formed

THIS is the time of the year when hundreds of Scout troops and cub packs are established. At this season also, with summer camps closed and school under way, the troops, cub packs and sea scouts ships already organized resume their weekly indoor meetings. It is a busy period not only for the Scouts but also for their sponsors—churches, parishes, schools, community centers and civic bodies.

Ever since the establishment of scouting in America the majority of troops have been sponsored by churches of all faiths. At present 3,500 troops are also sponsored by parent-teacher associations and by the public schools.

A popular form of troop sponsorship is through a "group of citizens"—comprising men of the community who are willing to serve because of their interest in boys and in their neighborhood. Often

(Please turn to page 462)



# » » » Our Little Folks « « «

## New York Boys Return From Arctic Cruise

WITH two musk ox calves lolling in crates on the after deck and hundreds of specimens of birds, fish and flowers in boxes below, the Effie M. Morrissey returned to New York recently from her tenth voyage into the Arctic.

At the wheel of the Gloucester fishing schooner was, as usual, Captain Bob Bartlett, veteran Arctic navigator, togged out in rubber boots and old cap, and on the deck, waving to parents and friends who waited impatiently on the pier at McWilliam's Shipyard at the foot of North Burgher Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., were the ten youths who paid \$1,000 each for the cruise and whom Cap'n Bob introduced to the life of the Far North. Ferry-boats and other harbor vessels greeted them with salutes on their steam whistles.

The young passengers were enthusiastic about their experiences. They wouldn't have missed the trip for anything, they said.

Cap'n Bob himself, although an Arctic cruise is becoming almost routine with him, was almost equally enthusiastic.

"We saw more open water than has been seen in a hundred years," he reported. "The boys saw more of Greenland than any one has seen in many years. I suppose it only happens once in a seafarer's life in the Arctic. An unusual condition has come about this season. The weather was unusually mild.

"We found open water from Cape Farewell to Shannon Island. Usually at this season a belt of heavy Arctic ice ten to fifty miles wide wraps itself around the coast and makes passage almost impossible."

The musk ox calves, named Amelia and Timothy, will be shipped Monday to the Chicago Zoological Society. The other specimens are for the Field Museum in Chicago and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

—N. Y. Times.

## Of Course

"You all know that heat causes an object to expand and cold causes it to contract," explained the teacher. "Now I want someone to give me a good example."

"Well, teacher," answered Bobbie Jones, hesitantly, "in summer the day is long and in the winter it is short."

## A New Poet

By WILLIAM CANTON

I write. He sits beside my chair,  
And scribbles, too, in hushed delight,  
He dips his pen, in charmed air:  
What is it he pretends to write?

He toils and toils; the paper gives  
No clue to aught he thinks. What then?  
His little heart is glad; he lives  
The poems that he can not pen.

Strange fancies throng that baby brain,  
What grave, sweet looks! What earnest eyes!  
He stops—reflects—and now again  
His unrecording pen he plies.

It seems a satire on myself,—  
These dreamy nothings scrawled in air,  
This thought, this work! Oh, tricky elf,  
Wouldst drive the father to despair?

Despair! Ah, no; the heart, the mind  
Persists in hoping—schemes and strives  
That there may linger with our kind  
Some memory of our little lives.

Beneath his rock in the early world  
Smiling the naked hunter lay,  
And sketched on horn the spear he hurled,  
The urus which he made his prey.

Like him I strive in hope my rhymes  
May keep my name a little while—  
O child, who knows how many times  
We two have made the angels smile!

A husbandman who had a quarrelsome family, after having tried in vain to reconcile them by words, thought he might more readily prevail by an example. So he called his sons and bade them lay a bundle of sticks before him. Then having tied them up into a fagot, he told the lads, one after another, to take it up and break it. They all tried, but tried in vain. Then, untying the fagot, he gave them the sticks to break one by one. This they did with the greatest ease. Then said the father: "Thus, my sons, as long as you remain united, you are a match for all your enemies; but differ and separate and you are undone."

—Aesop.

## Laughtertown

Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown,  
O ye who have lost the way?  
Would ye have young heart though your hair be  
gray?

Go learn from a little child each day.  
Go serve his wants and play his play,  
And catch the lilt of his laughter gay,  
And follow his dancing feet as they stray;  
For he knows the road to Laughtertown,  
O ye who have lost the way!

—KATHERINE D. BLAKE.

## Boy Scout Troops Being Formed

(Continued from page 460)

new troops are set in motion by existing troops whose leaders and older boys want to spread the game of scouting and bring the fun and health of hiking, camping and woodcraft to other boys.

Application for troop charters, which may be renewed annually, are made by the sponsoring institution, be it a church, school, men's club, or a group of citizens. The institution is directly represented by three or more citizens whose responsibilities include the selection and supervision of troop leaders and consultation with them on questions of program, administration and troop management.

This troop committee, including often the fathers of Scouts or men who are former Scouts see that necessary facilities are provided for the troop's weekly meetings. Further, they certify to the local Boy Scout councils administering the work in given areas that the men they choose as Scoutmasters and assistant Scoutmasters, are of good character and qualified to act as leaders of boys.

The Scoutmaster, an adult American, and his assistants, who must be 18 years or over, direct the activities of the troop. They serve without pay. In fact, there are 222,444 volunteer leaders now serving in the Scout movement, of which 76,605 are Scoutmasters and their assistants.

—N. Y. Times.

## Boy Scout Notes

Wallace Chambers, Jack Breihan and Paul Yedinak, Rock Springs lads, attained the high rank of Eagle Scouts at a late Court of Honor. The city now boasts of seven Eagle Scouts.

Frank Rosendale, Eagle Scout, is now attending the Wyoming University at Laramie.

Frank Presbrey died at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, October 10th. Formerly an editor and publisher, he devoted much time to the Boy Scout organization, which he served as Vice President at one time.

## All Together

He pondered over the menu for quite a long time. At last he looked up.

"I see you have six of my favorite dishes on the menu today, waiter," he said. "Which do you specially recommend?"

The waiter, whose position in the restaurant expired at the end of the week, sniffed.

"Well, sir," he said in a hoarse whisper, "if I were you, I'd take the stew and have the whole bloomin' lot."

## News About All of Us

### Rock Springs

Robert Hall has returned from a three weeks' vacation spent in Los Angeles, California.

Ray Porter is confined to his home with an attack of flu.

August Wagner is visiting with relatives in Illinois.

Mrs. Anton W. Mrak has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where she received medical treatment.

Gordon Parr is visiting relatives in Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. Flore Anselmi are the proud parents of a baby son, born September 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McTee, Jr., and George Harrison have returned from a visit with relatives in Pocatello, Idaho.

Pete Skorup is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Daniel Retford entertained the members of the North Side Guild at the home of Mrs. John McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moon, of Winton, visited here at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Harry Crofts.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Trager visited friends in Reliance.

John Borzea is recovering from bruises and a lacerated left arm received from an automobile accident September 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynold Bluhm entertained several of their friends Tuesday evening, October 6th, in honor of their fifteenth wedding anniversary. Games were played and lunch served. Mr. and Mrs. Bluhm received many fine gifts.

Samuel Matson is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with illness.

L. H. Clifford has gone to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he has accepted employment.

George Blakely has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment to his eyes.

Mrs. Joseph Von Rembow is confined to the Wyoming

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### General Hospital.

Miss Rose Monteith, of San Francisco, California, is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Monteith.

### Reliance

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hattori in the death of their seven-year-old daughter, Akiko.

Mrs. Jane Rohertson is now able to be up again after a severe attack of the flu.

Mrs. H. Ainscough has returned to her home here after a pleasant five-month visit in England with relatives.

Mrs. F. L. Sharrar has returned from a two-weeks visit in Denver with friends.

Mr. Raymond Dupont has been on the sick list.

Reverend and Mrs. V. H. Lewis, Evangelists, held revival services here for one week. They were well attended.

Mrs. K. Smidt is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. M. Medill.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Salaedino of Canon City, Colorado, were Reliance visitors recently.

Mrs. R. Eheling is ill at her home here.

Mrs. J. R. Mann was a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

The Senior Hop held here was a success.

Miss Blanch Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snyder, left for California to resume her nursing duties. Miss Snyder has been at the home of her parents during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks are driving a new Chevrolet.

Mrs. Margaret Rafferty has returned to her home here after being in Cheyenne.

Mrs. James Sellers has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bozner of Rock Springs visited at the Wm. Telck home here.

### Superior

Miss Ida Conzatti is here from Washington for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Conzatti.

Charles Graton, of Washington, is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stephenson, of Craig, Colorado, were visitors in Superior over Labor Day.

Mrs. D. Davis is visiting relatives in Denver and Colorado Springs.

September was the month of weddings in Superior. The following young people were married on Saturday, September 12th: Mr. Nicholas Conzatti, Jr. and Miss Christini Komar, of Rock Springs; Mr. John Jelaca and Miss Ann Majhanovich, of Rock Springs; Miss Wilma Burke and Mr. Jack Ainsworth, of Hanna; and Miss Mary Tenant and Mr. Edward Ainsworth, of Hanna.

Mrs. H. A. Wylam was called to Puyallup, Washington, because of the illness of her mother.

Pat O'Connell is a patient at the Veterans Hospital in Cheyenne.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Conzatti, Arthur Chaussart and Lou Dierden have returned from a trip to Rochester, Minn.

Pete Caughlini, of Seattle, Washington, and Florian Ca-zarri, of San Francisco, were guests at the home of their uncle, Joe Corozza. They were enroute to Lincoln, Nebraska and Mercer, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntosh are the parents of a son born at the hospital on Thursday, September 17th.

Many Superior young people are enrolled in college this year: Roger Richardson, Colorado Agriculture College in Fort Collins; Mary Ben Richardson, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Rudolph Ahram, University of Southern California in Los Angeles; Arthur Prevedel, Creighton University, Omaha. The following are at the University of Wyoming: Pat Graton, Mike Ross, Elmer Raunio, Alfred Bertagnolli, Mike Baro, Tom Croney, Toivo Hekkanen, Clifford Law, Lorraine Woolrich, Frances Canton and Mildred Gates.

Herman Alhertini, fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Alhertini, was awarded the Plymouth sedan given away at the Playmore on Saturday, September 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lisher spent their vacation in Puyallup, Washington.

Mrs. Nie Mettam, of Ocean Side, California, has been the guest of Superior relatives. Mrs. Mettam was enroute to her home from Denver, where she attended a meeting of the auxiliary of the V. F. W.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Stice, of Des Moines, Iowa, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Zaring.

John Ross, District President of the U. M. W. of A., was a Superior visitor the first of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Knudsen and little daughter, Jackie, have gone to Fullerton, California, where they will make their home.

The regular monthly meeting of the Auxiliary of the American Legion was held October 1st, Mrs. T. E. Blackwell, president, in the chair.

The Rev. V. H. Lewis, of Kansas, held revival meetings at the Community Church for a week. Special exercises were held on Sunday, October 4th.

### Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Morrison are the proud parents of a baby son, born at the hospital in Rock Springs on September 30th.

Due to failing health, Miss Alice Oleson resigned her position in the local schools here and returned to her home in Greyhull, Wyoming. She will be replaced by Miss Bella Johnson, of Evanston, Wyoming.

Mrs. Richard Gihhs has returned home from the hospital, where she was seriously ill, and is recovering nicely at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Royce and family have moved to Hanna, Wyoming, where they will in future reside.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Jones and son have moved to California, where Mr. Jones will go into a business enterprise.

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Rock Springs

Dr. Krueger was in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on October 10th and 11th, on business.

Mrs. Dee Zimmerman has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Missouri.

Mr. Elvin Robinson was called to Denver, Colorado, on account of the death of a relative.

Mrs. R. W. Fowkes has been ill in the hospital in Rock Springs.

A large crowd attended the monthly Safety meeting, at which 29 cash bonus and Safety awards were given away.

The Urban Toucher family has moved into the house vacated by L. T. Jones.

Mr. Nick Kragovich, Sr., was called to Montana by the death of his brother.

Mrs. A. L. Hansen has returned home from the hospital in Rock Springs, and is recovering nicely from an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Henry were called to Iowa due to the sickness of Mr. Henry's father.

J. A. Williams made a short business trip to Ogden, Utah.

### Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. S. Daton and Miss Edith Crawford, of Denver, visited here recently with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford.

Mrs. Henry Peterson and Mrs. Ed While motored to Laramie on October 9th and returned with Raymond Peterson, James Smith and Wilho Kivi, students at the university, who visited their parents over the week-end.

Miss Evelyn Brindley, who is teaching in the Savery school, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brindley, a recent week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kidd and son, of Casper, spent a few days with Mrs. Kidd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Love.

Miss Beatrice Renny is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mathews, in Rock Springs.

New arrivals in town during the past month are three baby boys and two girls. Mr. and Mrs. M. Knudson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Scarpelli are parents of baby girls, while Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Crank, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. While and Mr. and Mrs. Evor Kumpula are the proud parents of baby boys.

The Methodist Church observed Rally week in the various departments from September 29th to October 4th. These affairs were enjoyed by good attendances.

Mrs. Southerland, of Nebraska, is visiting here with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Amos March.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mathews, of Rock Springs, visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. Renny on October 11th.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas entertained the Altar and Rosary Society at the Community hall. After the business meeting, delicious refreshments were served, the tables being decorated in the beautiful autumn colors.

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Albin Klaseen, who is confined to the hospital with a broken leg incurred while at work on No. 4 Tipple on September 29th, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Reynolds, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James While, for the past several months, left for her home in the East.



## The Office Broom

One of our "old" Old Timers, Joe Dyett, has just returned from a visit to Provo, Castle Gate, Salt Lake City, etc., where he went to "view old stamping grounds and take a rest," as he termed it.

Ed. Prieshoff and wife are back from ten days in Denver and environs. While there, Ed played golf on a grass course for the first time, and truly was surprised at the good drives he made and how accurately he could "putt" on the closely-cropped grass greens.

Gene: Has the depression hit you yet?

Bill: I'll say it has! First I lost my job and went back to the Old Man's to live; sent my children to the orphans' home, my wife went back to her mother and I shot my dog.

Gene: That's bad.

Bill: Yes, sir, if times get any worse, I'm afraid I'll have to give up my car.

Mr. Forrest Richardson, President, Sheridan Coal Company, Omaha, was a caller at the General Offices during the month.

Ray Knill was the runner-up in one of the matches at the Dead Horse Canon Golf Club and captured a fine table, smoker's outfit, etc. He doesn't smoke nor use "the filthy weed" but has many friends addicted to "Lady Nicotine."

"Rufus, did you go to your lodge meeting last night?"

"Nah suh. We done have to pos-pon-e it."

"How is that?"

"De grand All-Powerful Invincible Most Supreme Unconquerable Potentate dun got beat up by his wife."

The item quoted below is inserted in the belief Port J. Ward, of Superior, will see it. "Port," in his early days, was "some" ventriloquist, and often had the horses and mules conversing with each other to the surprise of the crews inside the mines, at the calaboose, during the lunch hour, etc.

### DOUBLE SURPRISE

A farmer, followed by his dog, had been plowing steadily all day. Toward the end of the day the horse stopped in his tracks, turned and looked back at the farmer and said: "Darn! I'm tired."

The farmer looked at his dog and exclaimed: "I'll swear I didn't know that horse could talk!"

The dog, equally as surprised, said: "I didn't either."



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